"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair, probably preceded by rain; winds northeasterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,069. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market inactive.

Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.24; corn No. 2 mixed, 40⅛c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 33c.; cotton, middling, 6 5-16c.; butter, Western creamery, 17c.; iron, No. 1 foundry, $11.75.

Page 1.

The Seventh Regiment decided last night by an almost unanimous vote not to enlist in the regular army under the call for volunteers. This vote was due to the influence of the officers. Col. Appleton seemed surprised when he learned afterward that the regiment had not been called upon by the Governor.

Page 3.

President York of the Police Board said it is not wise to allow leaves of absence to policemen who want to enlist. With one exception action upon the applications already made has been postponed.

Recruiting throughout the city was continued rapidly yesterday, although the quota of volunteers called for from this State by the President is already filled. The Lafayette Post's Brigade now numbers more than 5,000.

Page 4.

Consular agents of the United States have been given special instructions to keep the Appraisers' offices acquainted with market values of goods abroad in order to stop undervaluations on imports.

Page 5.

The members of the Naval Militia who are to man the Yankee and the Prairie put in another day at waiting because the vessels have not been made ready. The troubles with the Massachusetts men, it is declared, have been smoothed over.

Orders were issued yesterday by which vessels will be allowed to pass in or out of this harbor any time from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M. Many craft in disregarding instructions given them have come perilously near being blown up, and the patrol fleet has been enlarged temporarily.

The Grant Monument Association gave a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night in celebration of the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant. The war with Spain was the keynote of the patriotic speeches made. Bourke Cockran spoke on "Grant," Henry Watterson on "The Reunited Sections," and William P. Hepburn on "The Volunteers." Lyman J. Gage, in response to a general call, said a few words, in which he prophesied the success of the United States forces.

Page 7.

Several members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will give a circus performance in the clubhouse, "for two nights only," beginning to-night. The show will include many freaks.

Page 9.

The E. Howard Clock and Watch Company has made an assignment in Boston. The liabilities are $500,000 and the assets $400,000.

Lack of profitable business causes the Standard National Bank to go into voluntary liquidation, but all claims will be paid in full.

Counsel for William Hepburn and C. M. Winant threatened to mandamus Magistrate Brenner unless he shall proceed with the examination of his clients.

July wheat made a clear advance of 3¾ cents in Chicago, closing with a net gain of 1⅝ cents. May recovered most of a 5 cent decline but closed with a net loss of 1½ cents.

Page 10.

Three of the races at Aqueduct yesterday were won by favorites and three by second choices. Starter Fitzgerald made good his reputation.

Page 12.

David Goldstein pleaded guilty to a charge of arson in having set fire to his jewelry store on Ninth Avenue.

Russell Sage said there will be no extension of the Manhattan lines while the war lasts. Incidentally Mr. Sage talked of war.

Two young bank clerks who started for the Klondike country reached Houston, Texas. They wrote home, asking to be forgiven, and, reassured, started for New York.

The wedding of Miss Adèle M. Arnold and Frederick Leypoldt took place last night at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciple, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barbour, officiating.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage had an informal discussion with several prominent bankers at the New York Sub-Treasury yesterday regarding the proposed war loan. It was the opinion that the issue should be $200,000,000, with interest at 3½ per cent., payable in "coin."

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 11.

ALLEGED BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Montserrat Reported at Cienfuegos and Two Vessels at Havana—Daring Torpedo Boats.

HAVANA, April 27.—The Spanish steamer Montserrat, from Cadiz on April 10, via Las Palmas on April 13, for Havana, has arrived, it is announced, safely at Cienfuegos. She had on board three millions in silver and a quantity of ammunition. The Montserrat is commanded by Capt. Decham and is of 2,583 tons.

The Spanish coasting steamer Cosme Herrera, which ran the blockade on Saturday last, is, it appears, not the only vessel to have reached this port since the blockade was established, as the arrival of the steamer Aviles, from Nuevitas, is also reported.

It is announced from Cayo Frances, near Caibarien, that two United States monitors captured two schooners loaded with coal, but, discovering that they were German vessels, they were released.

Dispatches from Matanzas say an American torpedo boat has twice entered the port of Matanzas. The second time, it is added, six shots were fired at her, and she retired.

The Spanish gunboat Ligera, it is announced here, encountered, at Cayo Piedra, near Cardenas, not far from Matanzas, an American torpedo boat, which opened fire on the Spanish warship. The gunboat, it is added, answered with eleven shots. It is claimed the American vessel was damaged and retreated.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—No word had come to the department up to the close of office hours of the arrival of the Montserrat at Cienfuegos. The officials are inclined to believe that if she has gotten in that port, she did so before the blockade of Cienfuegos had begun.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There has been much disappointment to-night because of the information that the Montserrat, with its cargo of troops, heavy ordnance, and money has entered Cienfuegos in spite of the blockade supposed to have been established there last week. Just which of Admiral Sampson's vessels were dispatched to the blockade of the southern port is not known, but it is assumed that the plan was completed early enough to enable two or three cruisers to reach Cienfuegos before the Port of Havana was blockaded.

It has been known for more than a week that the Montserrat was on her way. The character of her cargo was pretty well indicated in dispatches from Madrid and London, and it was much more important that this vessel, loaded with unquestionably contraband goods, should be taken rather than the merchant ships which the fleet of Admiral Sampson has been picking up, possibly only to be released.

If the running of the blockade by the Montserrat is considered subject for inquiry it will begin to be investigated about the time it is expected that the Spanish ships recently captured and now apparently entitled to be released under the terms of the President's proclamation are sailing away for Spanish and other foreign ports.

There are some naval officers who entertain the hope that the reported arrival in Cienfuegos Harbor of the Montserrat may prove to be untrue.

The naval service on the north shore is so strict that it is considered to be almost impossible for any vessel to reach Havana through the line. With a few ships at Cienfuegos and the same sort of discipline that port will be effectually closed.

ARMY TO HAVE 186,000 MEN

The Secretary of War Issues Directions for an Immediate Increase of the Regulars.

NEW MEN FOR USE IN CUBA

They Will Be Able to Reinforce the Army of Invasion in a Very Short Time—All to be Trained for Active Service in the Field.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Within the next two or three months the army of the United States will be increased from 27,000 to 186,000 men. Of this number 125,000 will be composed of volunteers, enlisted under the bill for temporarily increasing the army, and 61,000 will be regular troops, enlisted under the Hull bill for the reorganization of the regular forces of the country. Thirty-four thousand men will be added to the present regular army, all of them to be taken into the force by individual enlistment, and not in bodies as it is proposed to muster in the volunteers.

In accordance with directions issued by the Secretary of War to-day immediate measures will be taken to recruit the regiments of the regular army and the battalion of engineers. The manner in which this is to be done, together with other interesting details, is shown in a circular issued to-day by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, which substantially is as follows: "The commanding officers of infantry regiments will transfer to Companies I, K, L, and M from other companies of their regiments a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and men to assure the prompt organization of these companies. The total number of men transferred to each of the new companies should be not less than twenty.

"The commanding officers of cavalry regiments will transfer to Troops L and M from other troops of their regiments a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and men to assure the prompt organization of these troops. The total number of men transferred to each of the new troops should not be less than twenty.

Limit for Each Organization.

"The limit for each company of infantry is 1 First Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 4 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 2 musicians, 1 artificer, 1 wagoner, and 84 privates; total enlisted, 106.

"The limit for each troop of cavalry is 1 First Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 2 trumpeters, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and 78 privates; total enlisted, 100.

"The limit for each battery of heavy artillery is 1 First Sergeant, 22 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, and 162 privates; total enlisted, 200.

"The limit for each battery of field artillery is 1 First Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Veterinary Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 15 Corporals, 2 farriers, 2 artificers, 1 saddler, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 141 privates; total enlisted, 173.

"Regimental commanders are authorized to send recruiting parties into any territory not already occupied by parties from other organizations of the same arm.

"General service recruiting officers, whether at city stations or posts, will make enlistments for their own regiments to fill vacancies therein, and will send soldiers thus enlisted with the least practicable delay, in small detachments, to points indicated by the respective regimental commanders.

Volunteers and Regulars.

"The general service recruiting officers at Boston, Mass.; New York City and Albany, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md., and Louisville, Ky., will make enlistments for the battalion of engineers."

The work of enlistment will be pushed as rapidly as possible, as the War Department expects to make use of the forces thus raised in the campaign in Cuba. They will, it is thought, be raised within the next three months, perhaps inside of two months, and, even if the entire force is not raised in that time, a great part of it will be gotten together and drilled and made ready for use in the island.

The department expects that the work of enlisting these men will stimulate very greatly the enlistment and training of the volunteers. Some sort of generous rivalry will be engendered, which will help both forces. The volunteers will not want to be left behind in a race for the proffer of services to the country. No doubt is entertained by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War that the requisite number of men will offer to enlist at once. If the volunteers are slow about it, which is hardly expected, the example of the regular enlistment will serve to stir them up.

Just as fast as the regulars can be formed into companies and regiments, they will be forwarded to training camps, and seasoned for their Cuban service. It will not take as long to organize separate companies and regiments, it is thought, as it will to form the same organizations in the volunteer service, for the reason that, as soon as a single man enlists in the regular army he can be sent anywhere and used in organizing a regiment wherever one may be forming. This will not be true of the volunteers, as under the directions of the President, the War Department must give preference to the National Guard, and afford time and opportunity for these bodies of troops to enlist enough of their men to preserve their present organizations intact in the service of the United States.

Forces to be Used in Cuba.

In this way it is thought that it will be possible to reinforce the army of invasion in Cuba with additional forces from the additional recruits of the regular army in a very short time. The men would be used to fill up depleted regiments or to bring some of the organizations up to the highest standard in regard to numbers. Several thousand of these troops could be used in this way almost immediately. A raw recruit here and there does not impair to any appreciable extent the efficiency of a regiment, and, on the other hand, the recruits would be formed into soldiers in a shorter period. In the meanwhile the other forces, as fast as they are drawn together, will be trained and forwarded in regiments to reinforce the troops in the field and to form or to be in the forces in their invasion of the island.

The department is greatly interested in the work of organizing this regular force as rapidly as possible. It has been overlooked pretty generally in all calculations as to how many men we could send to Cuba in case of necessity, but the department is determined to rush the enlistment so that the fighting strength of the armies of the United States may be increased as much as possible, and by soldiers who will be completely under the control of the central Government, with no complications or fear of complications with the State Governments and without fear of having any but experienced officers in command of troops in the field.

THE COWBOY REGIMENTS.

Theodore Roosevelt's Command to be Picked from the Best Fighters and Riders of the West.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, who will soon be on the army rolls as Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment of rough riders from the West, is very anxious for war to commence in earnest. The kind of war that is being played at this time is not serious enough for his nature. As long as the fleets are to be engaged in picking up merchantmen, and the regular army confined to the arduous labors of camp life at Chickamauga amid memories of real battle, Secretary Roosevelt will remain at his post here as offering more risk and peril and better opportunity for thrilling adventure. When the fighting begins in earnest he will be found in the front with his dashing band of Western cowboys.

Mr. Roosevelt is going to war to make a business of fighting. The men he is to lead with Col. Wood, are to be picked from the best fighting and riding herders and rangers of the West. The 1,000 riders are to be selected from at least 5,000 applicants for enlistment. Already fully that number have asked for the privilege of joining the regiment. It is said, that in speaking of the enlistment of his men, Mr. Roosevelt remarked:

"The men who are to go with men must not think that they are enlisting in the New York Police force."

The men will be chosen for their ability to ride, shoot, and fight, and both Col. Leonard Wood and Mr. Roosevelt are capable of judging of these qualities. Col. Wood is known as a fighter and has been decorated for bravery. Mr. Roosevelt has been a hunter of big game in the West, is accustomed to hardship and peril, and is one of the best shots in the country. Thus officered, this regiment of cowboys ought to make a name for itself in the annals of the war with Spain.

Speaking of the invasion of Cuba by the regiment Col. Wood and Mr. Roosevelt are enlisting, and of the two other regiments of cowboys that are being collected in the West, an officer said to-day that it should be the liveliest day that Cuba has ever seen in peace or war.

"Wherever they strike," he said, "they will make things hum. When they reach a town the inhabitants will think that several circuses and several kinds of a disaster have broken in upon them."

It will be interesting to know what sort of opinions these sturdy frontier heroes will form of the stripling volunteers that have come over from Spain to give color to Weyler's and Blanco's paper victories over the Cubans.

Mr. Roosevelt expects to leave for Cuba just as soon as the army is ready to move. The men he will lead are ready the moment they enlist. They have their own mounts, their own arms, and, what is more, know how to take care of themselves, live under any circumstances, and fight all the time. They need no drilling or inuring to hardship, but can give lessons in endurance and soldierly qualities to the veterans of the regular army.

Jay L. Torrey of Wyoming expects to get permission from the President to raise one of the independent regiments provided for in the volunteer army act. Mr. Torrey is a wealthy rancher, but spends the Winters in Washington pressing bankruptcy legislation. The regiment he will enlist will be composed of frontiersmen who have special qualifications in horsemanship and marksmanship. He has been engaged for several weeks in getting together a number of men to form the regiment, and hopes to have them ready so that they may be among the first to embark for Cuban soil. He will leave for the West to take formal command.

Mr. Grigsby, a warm friend of Senator Kyle, is seeking permission to raise the third independent regiment provided for by the Volunteer Army act.

Gov. Oates of Alabama talked with the President to-day regarding the qualifications of a Southern man, whose name is not disclosed, as commander of one of the independent regiments.

Distinction and Difference.

Though the Kentucky was christened with water, the Kearsarge was sprung into nativity with a magnum of Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne. This favorite wine was served at the luncheon commemorating the occasion. Moet & Chandon, the choice of connoisseurs, is a feature at all prominent banquets and society gatherings.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT WANTS KENTUCKIANS.

He Asks Roger D. Williams to Raise a Company to Go With Him.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 27.—Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt has evidently heard of the fighting qualities of the Kentuckians, for to-day, Roger D. Williams of this city, Vice President of the National Fox Hunters' Association, received a telegram from Mr. Roosevelt, asking him to raise a company of 100 Kentuckians to go with his cowboy regiment.

Mr. Williams, who is an aristocratic sporting man, answered that he would begin work at once, and has called a meeting for to-morrow night, asking for volunteers to go with him in the cowboy company. He states that Mr. Roosevelt requires men who can ride, fight, shoot, and obey orders.

Kentucky has a number of expert horsemen and pistol shots who are anxious for such an opportunity, and it is likely that a large company will be recruited at once.

Mr. Williams is a strong man, of athletic build, and is always found in front at a fox hunt or a rabbit chase by the Iroquois Club of this city. He hunted bears with Mr. Roosevelt in the Rockies, and they became fast friends. With him on his extensive hunts have been associated such men as the famous Jack Chinn, who will probably volunteer in Mr. Williams's company.

NO SHORTAGE OF POWDER.

Explosion at Santa Cruz, Cal., Will Not Affect the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The War Department will be in no sense crippled by the explosion which occurred yesterday at the works of the California Powder Company at Santa Cruz. The Santa Cruz works constitute only one of several sources of supply on which the Government depends, and even if the explosion there had been much more serious than reported, neither the army nor navy would have been in the slightest danger of a powder famine.

The Government does not manufacture its own powder, except on an experimental scale at Indian Head and Newport, where some of the smokeless variety has been made, but it buys from a number of private concerns, chief among which are the Dupont, Laflin & Rand, and California Companies.

The total destruction of any single one of these plants would not, it is stated by ordnance officials, cut off the Government's supply, as other manufacturers could be drawn upon at short notice. It is the Government's practice to remove its powder from the various factories as fast as it is manufactured, so that no large amount is ever left exposed to the dangers incident to the operations of a powder factory.

With the numerous private makers of powder anxious to sell to the Government, with a large supply already on hand, and with the precautions taken to distribute and protect it, the ordnance experts declare that there is hardly any conceivable chain of circumstances under which the Government could be made to suffer from a shortage.

TEXAS FRONTIER STRUGGLES.

Spaniards Threaten to Raid the State and Some Mexican Residents to Reconquer It.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 27.—Capt. J. S. McNeel, who has just returned from Mexico, states that the Spaniards of Mexico are preparing to conduct a guerrilla warfare along the border of Texas.

The majority of the Spaniards living in Mexico are wealthy, and are prepared to pay well for volunteers in the proposed filibustering expeditions. It is their plan to employ desperate characters and have them make raids into Texas to destroy property and commit crimes of different kinds. The Mexican Government will endeavor to prevent filibustering on Mexican soil, and has massed several thousand Mexican troops along the Rio Grande.

President Diaz, the principal Mexican officials, and the great majority of Mexican citizens sympathize with the United States in the war with Spain.

The Mexicans of De Witt and adjoining counties have organized armed bands and are threatening to destroy the property of Americans and commit murder if opposition is offered them. Americans have asked authority to organize troops of cavalry at their expense for protection. The marauding Mexicans say Texas rightfully belongs to Mexico and that they are going to whip the Texans and win the State back to Mexico.

Mandolins and Guitars.

Cash or installments. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av.—Adv.

MATANZAS FORTS BOMBARDED.

The New York, Puritan, and Cincinnati Engaged—No Casualties on the American Side.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 27.—The New York, Puritan, and Cincinnati bombarded the forts at Matanzas this afternoon.

The engagement began at 12:45 and closed at 1:15.

There were no casualties on the American side.

Great damage is known to have been done to Matanzas, and it is believed there was loss of life.

GERMAN AND SPANIARD SIGNAL.

Kaiser Wilhelm II. Passed the Reina Cristina at Sea—Topeka in the Latter's Track.

Capt. Hogeman of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived yesterday from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, reported that on Monday, April 25, when in latitude 40.02, longitude 52.09, he passed the Spanish steamer Reina Maria Cristina, from Havana for Barcelona. Capt. Hogeman signaled, "Peace or war," and the Spaniard answered "Peace."

The Reina Maria Cristina belongs to the Compañia Trasatlantica, and is a vessel of 4,381 gross tonnage. Her dimensions are: Length, 400 feet; beam, 48 feet, and she is able to steam sixteen knots an hour. This is probably the vessel that steamers crossing the Atlantic have taken for a Spanish man-o'-war. In 1896 she was taken by the Government of Spain and fitted with five 5-inch Hontoria guns for service in Cuba. The point where she was sighted by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. is south of the Banks of Newfoundland, about 900 miles out.

The newly purchased cruiser Topeka is now on her way across the ocean, and she may fall in with the Spaniard if she is keeping the regular steamer track. The Topeka left Falmouth April 19. Her armament consists of six 4.7-inch Armstrong guns and ten smaller Maxim and machine guns.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. were Arthur Brentano, C. B. Bouton, August Brentano, John H. Bird, Dr. Herman Boecker, Mgr. James L. Healy, Bishop of Portland; the Rev. P. F. Matzinger, the Rev. A. Quigley, the Rev. James S. Stewart, Countess Telfener, and the Rev. L. Wenzel.

MINNEAPOLIS AND COLUMBIA.

EASTPORT, Me., April 27.—This is the first harbor into which the cruiser Minneapolis has come since she left Hampton Roads last Saturday. There was considerable excitement when the cruiser was sighted at noon, and crowds gathered at convenient points as she headed up the bay, showing that she was going to make port. At Cross Island Pilot F. L. Lahey was taken aboard, and under his charge the cruiser came up opposite the city and dropped anchor just before 1 o'clock this afternoon.

As soon as the anchor was let go a fleet of small craft put off to the warship. The officers, with great cordiality, received the visitors and showed them every attention. To the general inquiry, however, as to the mission of the Minneapolis the evasive answer was made that she was sailing under sealed orders and that her destination was not known.

Some of her men expressed the opinion that the Minneapolis and Columbia were detached from Commodore Schley's Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads for the purpose of patrolling the New England coast to protect incoming shipping and to keep a lookout for hostile craft.

As far as the Minneapolis is concerned nothing out of the ordinary occurred during the cruise from Hampton Roads to this port. She took her course for the Maine coast, steaming slowly along and keeping a sharp lookout in all directions. She was off the Massachusetts coast Monday night, and yesterday afternoon she exchanged signals with the Government stations at Gloucester and the Isle of Shoals. As she did not desire to harbor until reaching Eastport, she dropped anchor last night off Prospect Harbor, where she rested for nearly twelve hours. Then she completed her run to this port.

No one on board is able to state how long she will remain here. It is expected, however, that sealed orders await the cruiser, or will be received at once. The officers of the vessel showed no surprise when told of the anxiety felt for the Paris, and one of them said it would not be strange if Spanish vessels were waiting for her off Newfoundland. There seemed to be considerable assurance among the men that they might be ordered further East or even to Cape Sable to meet the Paris and escort her to port.

BOSTON, April 27.—The Columbia, which left Newport yesterday, was about twelve miles east-southeast from Hull at 8:30 this morning. At 9 o'clock she had approached to within ten miles of the signal station, when she put about and headed for the north shore. After steaming to the eastward for a short distance, the cruiser stopped and took up a waiting position. At a late hour to-night the Columbia was at anchor below Boston light.

MADRID, April 27.—The rumor which reached here that the United States commerce destroyers Minneapolis and Columbia were bound for these waters caused quite a flurry in this city.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 27.—The Associated Press dispatch from Eastport announcing the arrival at that place of the cruiser Minneapolis, and her purpose as sailing for Cape Sable, creates considerable interest in this city, as it is believed she is on the lookout for two Spanish steamers due within a few days at this port.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The presure has fallen throughout the central valleys and the Northeast and has risen in the Central and Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The coast storm has moved very slowly northeastward. A northeast gale has blown from Cape Cod to Hatteras and still continues. Rain has fallen upon the immediate Middle and South Atlantic Coast, and it remains cloudy on the coast from Boston to Charleston. Inland the weather is nearly clear in Eastern and Southern districts. There is an increased cloudiness in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Northwest and upon the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	42	40	44
6 A. M.	53	39	44
9 A. M.	55	42	48
12 M.	58	46	52
4 P. M.	61	47	52
6 P. M.	64	45	48
9 P. M.	45	43	46
12 P. M.	45	42	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47¼
Weather Bureau	43
Corresponding date 1897	52¼
Corresponding date for last 20 years	53

The maximum temperature was 47 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the minimum 39 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity, at 8 A. M., was 69 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 44 per cent.

One Trial Makes a Lifelong Patron.

A trip over the New York Central on one of its great limited trains makes a lifelong patron of the participant. Look at the time table.—Adv.

WAR UNDER TWO FLAGS

Plans for Co-operation Between Our Forces and the Insurgents Against Blanco.

HARD FIGHTING IS EXPECTED OF GOMEZ.

The President's Intention Is that the Cubans Shall Help Materially to Win Their Freedom.

In That Way He Believes They Will Demonstrate that They Are Fit to Govern the Island.

The war continues pacific. There has been no meeting between fleets of this country and Spain and no exchange of shots between the blockading fleet off Cuba and the forts on shore.

Reports come, however, which indicate there may be a naval battle soon between Commodore Dewey's fleet and the Spanish naval forces having their base at Manila. Commodore Dewey sailed for the Philippines Wednesday afternoon, and it is reported the Spanish fleet has gone out to meet his ships. There seems to be no doubt that Commodore Dewey is anxious to give battle to the Spaniards, but it may not be true that the Spaniards are seeking trouble. There is no question as to the superiority of the American fleet.

From Madrid comes a report, which may or may not be true, that four ironclads and three torpedo boats have sailed into the Atlantic, bound for these shores with the intention of bombarding ports on the northern coast of this country. Another report has it that a second fleet, composed of four iron-clads and two cruisers, is about to start from Cadiz for a destination unknown except to the authorities at Madrid.

The Spanish battleship Pelayo and a torpedo boat are reported as scouting in the Mediterranean in the hope of capturing American merchantmen.

The fleet at Cape Verde will, it is said, sail to-day, but whither report does not indicate.

The monitor Terror caught two prizes yesterday, one a small schooner, the other the small coasting steamer Ambrosia Bolivar, a Spanish vessel. The Bolivar carried a cargo of bananas, 300 casks of wine, and $70,000 in silver.

The capture by the Spanish Manila fleet of the American bark Saranac is reported. She is coal laden.

The Administration just now is engaged in perfecting plans of co-operation in Cuba between the insurgents and our forces. The President thinks the Cubans ought to help win their independence, and he also believes it will be good for them.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Cuban patriots are being encouraged by the President's policy in a way that must commend it to every insurgent who has the permanent pacification of the island at heart. Some of those persons who have heard of the proposed co-operation of the Cuban and United States forces, but who have learned little more than that such co-operation is intended, and that steps have been taken to inform Gen. Gomez and other insurgents of the readiness of the United States to contribute assistance to them, have expressed doubts about the possibility of obtaining material aid from the Cubans. Whether it be small or great, it must assist in the plan of pacification.

It is immaterial whether the base of operations to be established shall be at Matanzas or near it. The place to be selected will be known to the insurgents, and in such numbers and condition as may be they will be expected to press the Spanish on the land side and to contribute to the security of the invading forces.

Desertions from Spain Expected.

Men who are acquainted with Cuba and the conditions there say that as soon as the troops of the United States have made a lodgment on the island there will be many desertions from the towns to the insurgent army, and possibly some recruits from the Spanish forces, as some of the soldiers will be only too glad thus to escape the humiliation of later surrender.

But this is not the result that the President most hopes for; the chief expectation of the Administration is that, co-operating with the insurgents, the native and autonomist Cubans will see clearly their opportunity to strengthen the Government which the Cubans say they have established and which Congress hesitates to recognize. Whatever there is of Cuban Government will be at once extended and strengthened by the invaders, but more rapidly by the good management of the insurgents themselves, acting in an orderly and humane manner, to invite confidence and destroy any preconceived opinion that the Cubans are unfit for self-government.

What the President Hopes.

If it could be so managed that the Cubans could have the opportunity to gain the chief credit for driving Spain from Cuba, that would please the President better than a great victory by the United States forces alone. He has been encouraged to hope that as soon as the insurgents can be informed of the readiness of the United States to render them all possible aid, the friends of free Cuba will flock to the assistance of Gomez in large numbers, stand against Blanco and his troops, and, with the occasional support of the troops of the United States, strike repeated blows upon the Spaniards that will soon discourage them and lead to the evacuation of the island, which must be accomplished before the war is to end.

It is understood that bad weather and the oncoming of the uncomfortable rainy season are to interrupt the efforts of the insurgents. The discomforts of that season will be as great to the troops of Spain as they will be to the insurgents. Added to the vexatious harassing that will be inflicted by the forces of Gomez and the vessels of the United States, the bad weather will be very depressing to troops already troubled about irregular rations, insufficient and improper clothing, isolation, and ignorance of the real situation, and the possible information verbally circulated in Spanish camps that the control of Spain is being broken.

Probable Effect of the Blockade.

By the time the co-operation of the Cubans and the United States forces has been effected the blockade will have caused much inconvenience, not the least of which will be the almost total deprivation of meat to the troops. If by chance the Spanish troops can see the flags of the United States and Cuba carried together in an engagement, it is believed that the effect upon the Spanish forces will be to rob them of whatever fighting spirit they may have left, after they have been subjected to rain and starvation for a short time.

Only the army and navy men who have taken part in the consultations with the Cuban representatives here are acquainted fully with the plans for bringing the Cuban and United States forces together effectively. Gen. Miles was in consultation again to-day with Mr. Quesada and other Cubans to ascertain where the forces of Cuba can be found and how they best can be assisted to present a front that will be formidable.

No Bull Run in This War.

Gen. Schofield undoubtedly is fully acquainted with the plans, and with all arrangements to be carried out. "If Schofield has his way," said a well-known army officer, "there will be no Bull Run in this war." Gen. Schofield keeps busy, but he does nothing for the newspapers. He thinks the army can get along just now with purely sentimental help from the newspapers. He would like to have the campaign run with no interference from Congress or the sort of men who were constantly crying early in 1861 "On to Richmond!"

Until the War Department and the Navy Department are ready to begin the fighting campaign, they will not be hurried by any mere emotional shouting of "On to Havana!"

The President is increasingly confident that the participation of the insurgents in the liberation of Cuba will be not only helpful to a speedy termination of the war, but that it will prove to the country and to the world that the Cubans are worthy to be free and capable of governing the island after they have achieved their freedom.

FLEET STILL AT ST. VINCENT.

Spaniards Must Quit Cape Verde Islands After Portugal's Declaration of Neutrality To-day.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 27.—This evening the Spanish fleet is still here, awaiting orders. The sailors are not being exercised.

LISBON, April 27.—The State Council meets to-morrow in order to decree the neutrality of Portugal during the war between Spain and the United States, after which the Spanish fleet must leave the Cape Verde Islands. In view of this, it is announced, several Portuguese warships have started, or are about to start, for the Cape Verde Islands.

There are no belligerent warships in any Portuguese ports, excepting, of course, the Spanish fleet at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, which, it is expected, will put to sea to-day.

In the House of Peers to-day, the Government denied the rumors published in Spain that President McKinley had called upon Portugal to obtain the departure of the Spanish squadron from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

Senhor de Barros Gomes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said, supplementing the official denial, "Portugal knows how to maintain a strict neutrality."

No Warships at the Canaries.

LONDON, April 27.—Mail news has been received here from the Grand Canary. Up to April 18 there were no warships at Las Palmas, and vessels were entering and leaving unrestricted. Great activity, however, prevailed among the troops. Tents were to be seen everywhere, and large guns have recently been mounted at the fort. According to mail advices just received from Funchal, Island of Madeira, dated April 20, there were no warships there at that time.

Spanish Fleet Expected at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 27.—Reports to mercantile firms here from English and Spanish agents indicate that the Spanish fleet from the Cape Verde Islands is likely to show up first in this locality, hoping to obtain coal here. As there is no British garrison or naval squadron here to prevent a breach of the neutrality laws, the Colonial Government is consulting with the Imperial Cabinet as to the steps to be taken in such an emergency.

The Audas Reaches Ferrol.

MADRID, April 27.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audaz, which sustained serious injury while on her way from Glasgow to Spain, necessitating her being repaired at Cork, and which on Monday last was ordered to leave Queenstown by the British officials, owing to the neutrality proclamation, arrived at Ferrol at noon on Tuesday, after having steamed 600 miles in thirty-one hours.

CIRCULAR CONCERNING EXPENSES.

What the United States Will Be Responsible for in Regard to Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The War Department has issued the following circular bearing on the expenses incurred by the volunteer troops between the time of their enrollment and their muster in the service of the United States. It is in answer to many inquiries that have been made on the subject by the State officials:

"All absolutely necessary expenses for the subsistence, transportation, sheltering, and general maintenance of the volunteers during the interval between their enrollment (enlistment) and their muster (or being sworn) into the service of the United States; also all incidental expenses connected therewith, such as the hire of offices, clerks, messengers, &c., for mustering officers will be met by the Government of the United States from the proper appropriation at the disposal of the several staff departments of the army. Certified vouchers for all expenditures authorized will be forwarded to the War Department for audit and payment."

[illegible]

NEW YORK MILITIA CHOSEN

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Selects the Organizations to be Mustered in the Volunteer Army.

SIX REGIMENTS FOR HOME USE

The Seventh and Twenty-second of Manhattan and the Twenty-third of Brooklyn Not to Go—The State's Quota 12,460 Men.

ALBANY, April 27.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast promulgated this order at 7:30 o'clock to-night:

The President of the United States having called on this State for twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry and requested that, as far as practicable, the National Guard be given the preference, the following organizations are selected to enter the service of the United States as volunteer regiments for a service of two years unless sooner discharged:

Of the First Brigade, the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments.

Of the Second Brigade, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Forty-seventh Regiments.

Of the Third Brigade, two regiments of the organizations of the brigade.

Of the Fourth Brigade, the Sixty-fifth Regiment and one regiment of the separate companies of the brigade.

Of the Fifth Brigade, the Eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments.

The two troops of cavalry will be furnished, one by Squadron A, the second by Troop C.

Regiments of infantry will consist of twelve companies; companies will consist of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, twelve Corporals, two musicians, one artificer, one wagoner, fifty-nine privates.

The field and staff of regiments of infantry will consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, one Adjutant, (extra Lieutenant,) one Quartermaster, (extra Lieutenant,) one Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons, one Chaplain, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, three hospital stewards.

Bands may be organized from the strength of the regiments, as in the regular army, (see Paragraph 245, A. R. 1895.)

A troop of cavalry will consist of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, six Sergeants, eight Corporals, two farriers and blacksmiths, two trumpeters, one saddler, one wagoner, fifty-nine privates.

Ages Between 18 and 45.

The United States mustering officer has instructions to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor.

Regiments will be organized in accordance with the foregoing instructions, and men will be enlisted and the physical examination conducted in accordance with the laws of this State and Paragraph 5 of this order.

In case the number of volunteers in any company of the above-mentioned organizations is insufficient to meet the requirements of this order, commanding officers will supply such deficiency either, in accordance with Paragraph 7 of this order or from volunteer civilians.

VII. Enlisted men of organizations not selected for duty as United States volunteers, but desiring to go into service as such, may, upon their own request, be transferred to organizations selected for this duty.

VIII. As soon as a regiment is recruited and completed, commanding officers will report the fact to these headquarters, so that it may be mustered in the United States service.

IX. Before being mustered into the United States service, the commanding officer of a regiment will cause to be taken a complete and correct inventory in duplicate of all property, received by him from and through the State, acknowledge thereon the receipt of the property, and forward both inventories to these headquarters.

X. Camps will be established at the Camp of Instruction, Peekskill, and at Hempstead Plains, L. I.; the former camp will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, Fourth Brigade; the latter by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard.

XI. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard, is charged with the execution of this order.

A Quarter of the Guard Stays at Home.

It will be seen from the above order that the quota from New York State is 12,460, of which 12,096 are infantrymen, 216 regimental officers, and 168 cavalry.

The designation of National Guard organizations as fixed in the order leaves about one-quarter of the National Guard of the State at home. Although the tabulation of those volunteering has not been made, it is estimated that 75 per cent. of the entire Guard volunteered. In some cases the entire companies volunteered which had a full quota of men as organized under the State military regulations, numbering over a hundred. Under the new regulations a company of infantry consists of eighty-four men, including officers. In those cases where entire State companies volunteered it will be necessary for the men to draw lots to see who will stay at home, thereby reducing their companies to the required size. None of the troops will be moved to the places of mobilization until all the companies, who failed to volunteer eighty-four men have been recruited to that strength. The men who did volunteer will not be confined to service until the recruiting is completed. It is not expected that the move to the places of mobilization will begin until the first of next week.

The 25 per cent. of the Guard who are to remain at home will be immediately organized into six regiments to be used for local defense if necessary.

The two regiments to be organized from the Third Brigade will be comprised of the following organizations:

First Regiment—First Battalion, Tenth Battalion. Second Battalion, Third, Thirty-third, Twentieth, and Forty-fourth Separate Companies. Third Battalion, Fifth, Sixteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-fourth Separate Companies.

Second Regiment—First Battalion, Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Separate Companies. Second Battalion, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Forty-sixth Separate Companies. Third Battalion, Ninth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-second Separate Companies.

SEVENTH VOTES NOT TO GO.

The Regiment Decides Not to Endanger Its Organization by Individual Enlistment.

By a vote of about 1,018 to 45, the Seventh Regiment last night decided not to enlist as volunteers in the service of the United States. Nine men were absent on account of sickness or enforced absence from the city.

Each company voted in its own room, and before the roll was called the Captains of the respective companies briefly addressed their men to the effect that it would be advisable for the sake of the maintenance of the regiment as an integral State organization to vote against enlistment. Then they retired to the Colonel's room, to enter the company rooms again, when an orderly announced that the vote had been taken, and was ready for communication to the Colonel. As soon as the returns were all in the Colonel gave out the following statement:

"I cannot communicate any portion of my official report, but I can say that 1,063 members of this regiment have agreed that it will not terminate its existence as a State organization to enter the service of the United States as a part of the volunteer army for two years, but will continue to furnish officers and soldiers for that

army, and will obey with full ranks any and all orders for service anywhere, intending to maintain the integrity of its existence under the laws which created it." Further information and any explanation of the action of the regiment were positively withheld.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Colonel had given the number of men who had voted to stay at home as 1,063, it was learned on good authority that about 45 had voted to go to the front, in the face of almost positive instructions to the contrary.

Influence of Officers.

The course the regiment pursued was due, it was said, entirely to the decision of the Colonel and his staff and the Captains of the several companies, who, after a six hours' meeting, held during the day in the armory, agreed that the regiment should refrain from offering its services to the Government under the conditions prescribed in the orders issued by President McKinley, through Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the United States Army. The assurance given by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast of the National Guard that each regiment would be permitted to maintain its organization was not deemed sufficient for the reason that it would hold good only as long as the troops were under the jurisdiction of the State, but once the State regiments were called into service in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States no guarantee given by a State officer would be tenable.

This was made clear to the men before they voted, and it was further explained to them that the chances were that the Seventh would be split up and scattered among the regulars as soon as it was mustered in as a part of the volunteer army. Because of these circumstances, the large majority of the members, it was said, refused to volunteer.

In compliance with the orders of Col. Appleton, a printed copy of which was sent to every member of the regiment, the men appeared in fatigue uniform at the armory at 8 o'clock. A few minutes later assembly was sounded and the companies marched to their rooms. For over an hour they were permitted to discuss the question upon which they were to vote among themselves, and the feeling, it was subsequently learned, was largely in favor of volunteering.

One Officer's Remarks.

A junior officer of one of the companies, whose name, for obvious reasons, cannot be quoted, said after the men had been dismissed:

"It was a solemn moment with us all, and every one of us suffered terribly under the strain. We were all in favor of enlisting, and at the same time knew that our superiors had decided against it. The Seventh Regiment has always done its duty, and this was a time when we felt as if we were shirking it. But the instructions given by the Captains to their companies and which reflected the wishes of the Colonel, while not tantamount to explicit orders, could not be misunderstood, and we did not feel like disregarding them. I know positively that some of the officers and men nearly cried when they saw themselves for the sake of discipline compelled to vote 'No.' I feel like crying myself. The only consolation left now is that we may be wanted at home. I should not be surprised if a call were made upon us at any moment to guard the fortifications in this State or do other duty which would give us an opportunity to show our mettle."

In Company F, which voted unanimously in the negative, one man held out for some time. He was a comparatively new man, a Southerner by birth, and his father had been a soldier of distinction in the Confederate Army. On his death-bed the Confederate officer had said to his son:

"My boy, if ever you are called upon to do duty under the Stars and Stripes as a member of a National Guard or in any other capacity, don't shirk the solemn duty. Go!"

This young soldier voted "aye," and it was only after considerable persuasion and argument that he resolved to change his vote so as to make the company unanimous.

The Vote Cheered.

There was withal no lack of cheering in the armory. As every company announced its vote a ringing cheer was given, and the great crowds which had assembled on the steps outside, thinking that it signified a vote to enlist, took them up and echoed and re-echoed them. No one was allowed in the armory who was not a member of the regiment, or could not show credentials as a newspaper man, and the crowd patiently waited for the result; but orders were issued to give no information to any outsider, and the multitude went away considerably disappointed.

At a late hour news reached the armory that the Seventh Regiment had not been called upon by the Governor for service in the volunteer army, and when Col. Appleton was informed of it he exhibited considerable surprise. He refused, however, to make any comment.

It was also announced that Drum Major John Smith of the Seventh Regiment had been ordered to report at Peekskill for duty, which will consist in organizing the fife and drum corps for the encampment about to begin at the grounds.

COL. OLIN AT HEADQUARTERS.

Probably Not More Than Two Days Will Be Allowed for Preparation.

National Guard Headquarters were in charge of Col. Olin yesterday, Major Gen. Roe still being detained at Albany. The orders from Albany calling upon the troops were received with much gratification, but considerable surprise was felt that the Seventh, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Regiments, all of which are considered to be among the best regiments in the State, were not among those included in the call. Of the regiments which are to assemble in camp, the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first have headquarters in the borough, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Forty-seventh in Brooklyn.

While no definite orders have been issued regarding the time when the men are to go into camp, it is believed that not more than two days will be allowed for preparation, and by Saturday, or Monday at the latest, every regiment and company, it is thought, will be at its post.

The First and Second Batteries of artillery are both expecting a call to man the fortifications in New York Harbor. The men in these commands are perfectly satisfied that they were not ignored in the President's call, but that, on the contrary, their efficiency was recognized, and for that reason it was thought best to keep them as an emergency guard in New York.

Several National Guard officers are somewhat disappointed that Van Cortlandt Park has not been selected as a company ground. Peekskill, they claim, cannot under any circumstances accommodate more than 1,500 men, and Hempstead Plains hardly as many, the latter for the reason that the ground is too level, and does not permit sufficient drainage. This defect, however, the officers believe, can be remedied by artificial drainage.

Major Gen. Roe is expected here to-day, and he will, it was announced, immediately make arrangements for the encampment at Hempstead Plains, L. I., which he is to command.

TWENTY-SECOND MEN ANGRY.

They Consider It a Disgrace Not to be Called Out For War Service.

There were an angry lot of men in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night when they learned that they were not to go to the front. Col. Franklin Bartlett was not in the armory, but some of the company Captains dubbed their organization the "disgraced regiment."

This was especially true of the Captains of those companies in the Second Battalion, commanded by Major N. B. Thurston, and the men were almost unanimous in declaring that with Major Thurston to lead them they would go anywhere.

The men in Companies B, C, F, G, and H, comprising the First Battalion, were loud in their denunciation of Major Demarest, who had voted with Lieut. Col. King not to go out. They say that when the vote was taken in the company rooms, the matter was put to them in such form that they did not understand there was any assurance that they would be able to go as a regiment. Major Demarest, they said, asked them if they would volunteer as individuals, and when they asked about the regiment going as a body, he said he had no information on that point. When they hesitated further, they aver that Major Demarest told them to vote "no," and they did so.

Under the rule of the Guard, men in one regiment can re-enlist in another regiment with the consent of their company Captains, and in some of the companies last night the men said that they would do this, and the Captains said that they would interpose no objections.

Capt. Lilienthal of Company C said: "If the Twenty-second does not go, I'll throw up my commission and get out. I have had enough. After eighteen years in the regiment I don't mean to stand a disgrace like this. Any of my men who want to join other regiments have my consent to do so."

Lieut. Col. King stated last night that he and Major Demorest had voted not to go, while Col. Bartlett and Major Thurston had voted in favor of going. "As far as I am concerned," said he, "I would not go under any circumstances, regiment or no regiment. I could not tie myself up for two years away from my business and start all over again when I came back. I was through the rebellion and have done my share of service. I am perfectly frank in saying this, and have no objection to letting my position be known."

Col. Bartlett was seen late last night at the Union Club. All during the evening he had been telephoning to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast in Albany, and he expressed himself as deeply disappointed and chagrined.

"I have been talking to the Adjutant General," said Col. Bartlett, "and I have stated to him that I objected to not being sent to the front, and that I desire to be sent. I said that the excellence of the service of my regiment in the past demanded that it should be selected irrespective of any percentage. I said that I personally desired to be sent to the front, and that I thought to-morrow 85 per cent. of my regiment would be willing to go, and that in two days I could recruit it up to the required standard. I have been informed that the Twenty-second, with the other regiments that are to stay here, is required for other duties, and I can say also that the selection of my regiment and of the others for this special duty, whatever it may be, has nothing to do with any vote. In my opinion the selection is no reflection on the Twenty-second Regiment. We voted 67 36-100 to go to the front. In the command are 817 enlisted men. Of these 671 were present, and 452 voted to go."

Continuing, he said: "If the men say they did not understand the orders and that they were to go as a regiment, they lie. There were two votes taken in nearly all of the companies, as I was particular to have them understand. In some of these companies only ten voted to stay behind, and surely they must have understood. Any statement that they did not know what they were doing comes either from men who wanted to go and are sore that the percentage was not higher, or it comes from men who voted no, and who now try to sneak out of their own action by attacking others. On their own statement that none would go as individuals, the recorded vote would have been impossible had they not known they were going as a regiment."

OTHER REGIMENTS BUSY.

Recruits Being Drilled in Most of the Armories as More Men Are Needed.

All the evening the floor of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, was in use for squad drilling, and the galleries were filled with the relatives and friends of the members. Col. Greene said that he had been notified that the services of the regiment had been accepted by Gov. Black, and that twelve companies of eighty-four men each were required. The regiment had ten companies recruited to their maximum strength, and they would proceed at once to enlist the men necessary for the extra two companies.

Col. Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment late last night said that the only intimation that his regiment was destired for active service was gained from an article in an afternoon paper. Drilling was continued until a late hour. After the battalion drill, the recruits were put through their first movements. They were under the charge of Acting Lieut. George Cross. Major Freeman said that by the time the men went into active service he had no doubt that the regiment would muster 1,000. He thought that 98 per cent. of the members would be ready when the call came.

The armory of Squadron A, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, with the exception of the officers' quarters, was dark last night. A few of the men dropped in during the evening, but aside from this, nothing was going on.

Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment said he had been notified by Gov. Black last night that his regiment's service would be needed. He was ordered to recruit up to twelve companies, which would mean adding four more than he had. The work of recruiting would be begun at once, and vigorously prosecuted. The recruiting officers and three surgeons of the Sixty-ninth, even before Col. Duffy heard from the Governor, were kept busy at the armory in East Seventh Street, last night. In all, 136 recruits were enlisted. The men will serve for five years, and they were most of them under twenty-five years of age.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt last night telephoned to one of the officers of the Ninth Regiment that they would go to the front. Men will be transferred from the existing companies, to form the extra two companies. The armory in West Fourteenth Street was in constant use for drilling last night, and crowd of visitors thronged the galleries.

Col. Robert W. Leonard of the Twelfth Regiment said last night that he had been informed that orders were on their way. He said the organization of the regiment was to be preserved, and if possible it would go as the Twelfth New York Volunteers, as it did in the last war. The regiment will be full, according to Col. Leonard, there being no dearth of men who want to join. Last night many of the recruits were being drilled.

THE BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.

What Brig. Gen. McLeer Said of the Albany Order—The News in the Twenty-third.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, arrived at his headquarters, in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn, at about 9 o'clock, having just received the telegram from Albany. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he said:

"This order designates the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Forty-seventh as the volunteer regiments from Brooklyn. Each will have to be reorganized into a regiment of twelve companies, with three officers. The Forty-seventh has only eight companies now. This does not mean that there will be any orders to march, or any assembling at armories. The next step will be this reorganization, which may take some time.

"Nothing will be done to-night. The telegram states that detailed instructions will follow, and I am going to wait for them."

"Why was the Twenty-third left out?" he was asked.

"I don't think any regiment has been left out," answered the General. "I think all will have a chance to go."

Later Gen. McLeer issued orders for Col. Watson of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh, and Lieut. Col. Kline of the Fourteenth to report to him at brigade headquarters this morning.

The news of the Albany order fell on the Twenty-third Regiment like a wet blanket. None of the officers was at the armory when the news was received, and when the non-commissioned officers and privates heard it there was a general dropping of jaws. The Twenty-third has been getting recruits hand over fist, all expecting to go to the front with the regiment, and forty recruits joined last night before the news was received. The men were angry and refused to believe the news. Many of them said that if it was true they would resign and join other regiments.

When the news reached the "Fighting Fourteenth" the armory was ablaze with enthusiasm. Not many of the men were present, but those who were cheered like mad as soon as they heard that they were to form one of the volunteer regiments. Adjutant John W. Nutt said that when the news reached the rest of the regiment their enthusiasm would know no bounds.

A committee from this regiment has been appointed to nominate a candidate for Colonel. It is reported that Col. Frederick D. Grant is likely to be the man, if he will accept.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS SELECTED

Governor Names the First, Second, and Third Regiments and Four Additional Companies.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.—Gov. Voorhees to-day issued an order which decided the regiments that would represent New Jersey in the volunteer army. He selected the First Regiment of Newark, the Second of Paterson, and the Third of Elizabeth. The First and Second are of the First Brigade, while the Third is of the Second Brigade. The First and Second Regiments are each made up of twelve companies, while the Third has only eight. To make the Third Regiment equal to the two others the Governor detailed Companies A, C, and G of the Sixth Regiment and Company E of the Seventh Regiment. Company A is in Burlington, Companies C and G in Camden, and Company E in Freehold.

The War Department designated Jersey City as the rendezvous of the New Jersey volunteers, but as it was within the province of the Governor to select another site if he deemed it best, Gov. Voorhees decided on Sea Girt as a more central point. He informed the War Department of the change, and further offered the use of the Sea Girt camp to the War Department as a central point of mobilization for troops from the Northern States.

There are sixty-four men in each of the companies and twelve companies in each regiment. Col. Edward A. Campbell is the commander of the First Regiment, Col. Edward W. Hine of the Second, and Col. Benjamin A. Lee of the Third. The Governor will to-morrow designate the officer to be in command at Sea Girt until they are mustered into the United States service. It is probable that Major Gen. Plume will be named.

The regiments assembled this evening, but the orders to proceed to Sea Girt will not be issued until Saturday and possibly not until Monday. The time will depend upon the progress of the preliminary physical examinations by the regimental Surgeons.

The question of calling a special session of the Legislature to consider the wisdom of State appropriation to supplement the pay which the troops will receive from the Federal Government was discussed to-day by the State military authorities, but it was decided that the matter was one that should be left entirely to the Governor's discretion.

Fourth Regiment Ready to Go.

All the members of the Fourth Militia Regiment of Jersey City, with the exception of half a dozen who are out of town, have signed a roll pledging themselves to volunteer in case their services are needed, whether they are called on to go in a body or as individuals.

MARYLAND TROOPS JEALOUS.

Fourth Regiment Ordered Out of Camp After Protesting That It Was Not Chosen for Service.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—A rumpus was raised at Pimlico this afternoon, where the First Brigade of the Maryland National Guard has been encamped since Monday, that has set the town talking. Maj. Gen. Wilmer was called upon by the Secretary of War to furnish one regiment and four batteries of heavy artillery from Maryland to go to the front. Gen. Wilmer selected the Fifth Regiment, Col. Frank Markoe commanding, and asked Col. Willard Howard and officers of the Fourth Regiment if they would form a part of the batteries. The fourth is senior to the Fifth Regiment, and the men protested against the decision. Col. Howard stated that his men must be enlisted to go to the front or else they would not serve at all.

Gen. Wilmer then made the offer to the First Regiment, composed of companies from the counties in the State, and the proposition was accepted. The Fourth Regiment broke camp at once, having been ordered out by Gen. Wilmer, and came back to their armory in this city.

To-night Col. Howell made a speech to the men, in which he protested against what he considered unjust treatment. His remarks were greeted with cheers. He further stated that Lieut. Col. J. Frank Supplee and himself would go to Washington to-morrow and offer the command to Secretary Alger as a regiment of volunteers. The proposition was received with applause.

The Fourth and Fifth Regiments are both composed of men from this city. There has always been a bitter rivalry between the two commands, and to-day's incident will still further strain the relations between them. The Fifth will be mustered into the service of the Government in a few days, and, it is thought, will be sent South immediately.

OHIO MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

Major Gen. Axline Directs Four Regiments to Go Into Camp.

COLUMBUS, April 27.—Major Gen. Axline to-day issued orders to four Colonels of the Ohio National Guard to bring their commands to this city Thursday to go into camp.

Two other regiments were instructed to move on Columbus on Friday. Workmen have been engaged all day placing the camp in order. Electric lights, water, and street car facilities were added to-day for the convenience of the militia, who, it is thought would probably remain in camp for two or three months. All the regimental organizations reported to Gen. Axline to-day, giving their strength. It is 7,462 infantry and 420 artillery, a total of 7,882 men.

NEBRASKA VOLUNTEERS LEAVE.

OMAHA, April 27.—The last of the citizen soldiers got away from Omaha to-day. It was declared a municipal holiday, many stores closed, and thousands of persons crowded the streets. The parade to the station was begun amid the loud acclaim of thousands, the blowing of whistles, ringing of bells, and the music of bands. Two thousand citizens, civic societies, and semi-military organizations accompanied the Thurston Rifles and Omaha Guards to the special train which carried them to Lincoln. There were many pathetic scenes where mothers broke down and cried aloud as their young sons passed out of sight.

LINCOLN, April 27.—To-night Capt. Alvin Saunders is in charge of 2,100 citizen soldiers, and a military air pervades the whole city. Gen. Bills, in command of the camp, is conducting the organization with strict military discipline. Everything is on a war footing. Double guard is mounted day and night and the men sleep with their belts full of ball cartridges.

NEW GUARD FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 27.—It is said to be the intention of Gov. Hastings to form a new Pennsylvania National Guard as soon as the present guard now assembling at Mount Gretna is mustered into the regular service. The services of the thousands of men who have volunteered their services in defense of their country will be utilized in the formation of a new guard.

It is probable that the many men who have offered to form companies and regiments will be called upon to perform their self-imposed tasks. The Governor will probably issue a Colonel's commission to John Wanamaker, who has offered to equip a regiment at his own expense.

GOVERNORS OFFER TO SERVE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—Gov. Taylor to-day sent a telegram to President McKinley tendering his services to command the Tennessee volunteers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—The latest report here is that Gov. Bradley wants to go at the head of the Kentucky troops to the front. Some of the State's best young women are volunteering their services as nurses. Among the first to so volunteer are Miss Christine Bradley, daughter of the Governor, and Miss Alice Castleman, daughter of Col. John B. Castleman of the First Regiment.

Illinois Troops Ready for Duty.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—Troops rapidly poured into Springfield to-day from all over the State until over 8,000 men were gathered here in camp. The commanding officers said that every regiment could have been brought up to 2,500 men. The Illinois quota does not call for any artillery, but Battery A, of Danville, under command of Capt. Yeager, is here nevertheless, and the men of the battery demand that their services be accepted. Gov. Tanner has sent a message to Secretary of War Alger at Washington reporting the Illinois troops, seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, are ready and awaiting orders.

COLLEGE GRADUATES TO ENLIST.

E. H. Boyer, Principal of Grammar School 87, at Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, who is the originator of the American Guard in public schools, is organizing a company of graduates of schools and colleges, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years. Last night he had sixty recruits drilling in the Old Guard armory, and said he expected to have double that number to-night.

A number of men were present at the armory last night to enlist, among them William H. Grinne, a brother of Jules Grinne, one of the sailors killed on the Maine. Grinne had hoped to get an appointment aboard one of the cruisers of the Flying Squadron, but when he sent an application to Washington he received an answer that the squadron had already sailed; otherwise his appointment would have been favorably considered. So Grinne decided to enroll under the Old Guard, giving up a position in Grand Rapids, Mich., to come here.

Cargo for Havana to Return Here.

The agents of the New York and Cuba Steamship Company in this city announced yesterday that owing to the critical condition of affairs in West Indian waters they had recalled the steamship Seneca that sailed from New York last week for Nassau and Havana. She discharged her Nassau freight yesterday morning, and will return to New York with her Havana freight intact.

HAVANA PINCHED FOR FOOD

Rear Admiral Sampson Says Efforts to Run the Blockade Will Prove Unsuccessful.

MUST STARVE OR SURRENDER

Insurgents Will Suffer from Famine Also in Their Operations—Much Conjecture as to When Havana Will Be Taken.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 27 (7 A. M.), via Key West, 3:35 P. M.—The blockade continues without incident. No casualties have been reported to the flagship. Last night was uneventful. This morning the torpedo boat Dupont arrived from Matanzas, reporting that there had been no more firing there, and that the blockade was effectively established. No prizes have been secured by the Matanzas squadron.

News has been received that La Lucha last night asserted that two coasting steamers had got into Havana harbor on Saturday, but it should be remembered that at that time the blockade was only in its initial stages.

To-day the fighting squadron is equipped with a force of small boats, which under cover of darkness can get close in shore, where they are likely to prevent blockade running by hugging the coast. The amount of provisions carried by the two coasting steamers into Havana last Saturday must have been so small as to be practically of no effect. The incident cannot be taken as in any way a criterion of the blockade's effectiveness or as affecting in the slightest the chance of our success.

Havana even now feels the pinch of the blockade. When Spanish need of food becomes imperative, then, if there is money enough in the city to make it worth while, there are likely to be many attempts at blockade running, but Rear Admiral Sampson says they will be unsuccessful. Then will come the inevitable, and Havana will be forced to surrender and beg for food.

The appearance of the Spanish fleet and an attempt to raise the blockade are contingencies that must be considered. This phase of the question, however, is one of conjecture. No one knows whether the Spanish fleet is in condition for a fight or whether it would be willing to take such a risk for the sake of relieving Havana. Even should an engagement between the two fleets occur there is no reason to believe that it would ameliorate the plight of the city.

Information regarding the movements of the insurgents is meagre, but it is known that as many as can are leaving Havana. The insurgent army is believed to be active, and is trusted to shut off all communication between North and South Cuba, though communication between Havana and Batabano still appears to exist. Much has been written regarding a concerted movement by the insurgents upon Havana and its defenses. This seems hardly feasible. The scarcity of food is bound to affect insurgents and Spaniards alike. As soon as the former carry their campaign into the far north of the island they are confronted with starvation.

A large army, compact, cannot live without regular supplies, while guerrilla warfare can be carried on in a country that is almost barren. Therefore, it is believed the insurgents will adhere to their guerrilla tactics and not transfer their forces in any large number to a territory where starvation will soon hold sway.

The problem of provisioning and coaling the blockading fleet has so far proved an easy one to solve. Speculation as to the movements of the army and the length of time it will take to mobilize is rife. The time also when the two arms of the service will be able to co-operate is eagerly awaited—all the more so as a pacific blockade is tedious at the best.

The general belief is that the cream of the prizes has been taken, and that not many more Spanish vessels will venture into these waters.

Rear Admiral Sampson is not so reticent as when he was President of the Maine court of inquiry, but he insists that nothing be said respecting his views except that he is satisfied with the conduct of the blockade. The Admiral does not wear the insignia of his rank, probably because he had no time to secure them since notified of promotion; but a blue flag, with twin white stars, one above the other, at the masthead of the flagship, gives all the necessary evidence of his rank.

The New York is probably one of the most comfortable cruisers in the world, and she has need to be, for officers and men are kept constantly on the alert, drills are frequent, false reports frequently necessitate hurried runs, and the routine of duty is in nowise relaxed. Comfortable quarters, therefore, mean much to all aboard ship.

Of course, the absorbing topic, from Admiral to coal passer, is "When do we take Havana?" One could not help thinking yesterday, when lying near shore, how easy it would be to land troops at a particular point or at hundreds of others on the coast. The toy forts on the hills would not frighten a battalion of school cadets, and the water is deep enough to allow the warships to cover a landing from close in.

On the highlands of Cuba health is the rule at all seasons of the year, as is shown by the reports not only of Spanish, but of American health authorities. These highlands certainly look far more healthful than the lowlands of the Florida or Alabama coasts.

The Dauntless, at the request of Capt. Chadwick of the New York, has taken to Key West young Aranguren, brother of the insurgent Brigadier General, Nestor Aranguren, who was killed by the Spanish Colonel, Benedicto, in revenge for his having shot Lieut. Col. Ruiz of the Spanish Army. Young Aranguren has been on the flagship, where it was thought at first he might be of some special use owing to his local knowledge of certain parts of the coast, but the lad has not been well, and it was thought better to send him home.

TERROR TAKES TWO PRIZES.

The Ambrosio Bolivar Has $70,000 in Silver Aboard—Steamer Uto Unable to Run the Blockade.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 27.—Still another prize steamed into the harbor this morning. She was the Ambrosio Bolivar, a little Cuban coasting steamer, taken by the monitor Terror last night off Cardenas. The Bolivar looked like a toy boat as the prize crew brought her in, and here her capture by the monitor was a curious sequel to the achievement of the little Mangrove yesterday in taking a big transatlantic liner, the Panama.

But the small Spaniard is richer than she looks, as was learned when $70,000 of silver specie was found stowed away on board, besides a valuable cargo of bananas and 300 casks of wine. She was bound from Port Limon, Costa Rica, for Havana, by way of Cardenas, with seven passengers and a crew of ten men. Needless to say the Terror had no difficulty in making the capture. One blank shot sufficed to bring her to, and Carpenter Luther D. Martin, with a party of marines, was put aboard to bring her into Key West.

A shout of surprise went up when $40,000 in silver was discovered. This, her Captain declared, constituted the entire amount, but further search revealed $30,000 more. Upon her arrival at Key West, the silver was transferred to the naval station, where it is under strong guard.

About the time this capture was made the Norwegian steamer Uto, Capt. Bryde, from Philadelphia for Cardenas, with 1,200 tons of coal, attempted to run the blockade and land her cargo, but she was summarily turned back to Key West, where she arrived this afternoon.

The monitor Terror on Sunday took a little prize, news of which was first learned to-day—the Spanish schooner Saco, with a cargo of sugar. Paymaster Sampson and three men were put on board as a prize crew and ordered to bring her here. They had not arrived up to this evening, and it is said the Saco had not been sighted. No alarm is felt, however, as all the Spaniards but the Captain were taken off the schooner. She may have been delayed by the recent rough weather.

Incoming boats to-day report the blockade situation unchanged and all peaceful about the Havana division of the fleet. A report came from Cardenas, however, on good authority, although otherwise unconfirmed, that the torpedo boat Foote, which drew fire from the Matanzas batteries a few days ago, was fired on again yesterday by three gunboats and two torpedo boats that were laying mines in Cardenas Harbor.

The cruiser Detroit had a lively two-hour chase after a mysterious gunboat Monday night. A torpedo boat reported "Spanish gunboat to westward," and a little later the battleship Iowa signaled the Detroit: "Two Spanish gunboats to westward." The Detroit started at once on the search, but, after thoroughly scouring the waters, she found no trace of the enemy and returned to the fleet. The Detroit and the monitor Amphitrite are both coaling here to-day.

SPANISH OFFICER RELEASED.

Lieut. Del Pino Landed Under a Flag of Truce—The New York Sees Smoke on the Cuban Shore.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 26 (5 P. M.)—Lieut. Del Pino of the Spanish infantry and his orderly, who were captured by the gunboat Wilmington on board a small schooner bound for Matanzas, were put on shore at Santa Cruz, twenty-four miles from Havana, by the United States scout boat Algonquin, formerly the steamer El Toro. The Lieutenant was on furlough, and was going to see his wife and infant child. The latter was born last Friday, and the father had not seen his child. Under the circumstances Rear Admiral Sampson decided to let the Spanish officer and his orderly go under parole. The Algonquin, commanded by Ensign Crosly, flying a flag of truce, steamed into the Santa Cruz inlet. The small craft was closely watched through many glasses on board the flagship New York, which was lying only a few miles off. A few persons were seen to gather near the small fortifications of Santa Cruz as the Algonquin approached. The latter performed her mission safely and, apparently, without incident. She then returned to Key West.

For several hours afterward the New York cruised close to the shore, in the direction of Havana, at times being within a mile and a half of the wooded hills, which formed a picturesque panorama.

Smoke was seen in large quantities throughout the day ascending from the tract land on the inland ranges. It was believed that the insurgents were burning canefields, and causing extensive devastation. However, the smoke may have been only from burning brush.

BREAKDOWN OF THE CUSHING.

Naval Cadet Overtaxes Her Engines and She Leaves for Repairs.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The torpedo boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron of Admiral Sampson off Havana, in order that repairs may be made to her starboard engine, which is wrecked as the result, it is said, of an attempt by a naval cadet who temporarily was in charge of her to show off her fine qualities. The repairs, it is expected, will take about a month, and probably will be done at the Norfolk Navy Yard. It is said the vessel has had no encounter of any sort with the Spanish, and that there is nothing in the reports current that a Spanish gunboat had fired at and hit her.

Some vexation was felt at the injury sustained by the Cushing. It is said that this is the first serious breakdown she has suffered in the nine years of her service. Luckily the department will be able to replace her very shortly, for President Malster of the Columbian Iron Works called at the Navy Department this afternoon to announce that the torpedo boat McKee, a twenty-knotter, would be ready for trial to-morrow. She will be sent at once to Norfolk to have the finishing touches added, and then will join the squadron.

Volunteers to Defend Puerto Rico.

MADRID, April 27, (8 A. M.)—Dispatches received to-day from the Governor General of Puerto Rico say the war enthusiasm there is increasing. He adds that two volunteer battalions have been formed for the defense of the colony.

The Amphitrite Returns for Coal.

KEY WEST, April 27, (2:05 P. M.)—The monitor Amphitrite arrived here this afternoon from Matanzas for coal.

Gomez's Aide in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Col. Errol, an aide on the staff of Gomez, who managed to slip out of Cuba since the blockade began, arrived in the city to-day and will offer his services to the United States Government. He is understood to be in possession of valuable information.

PRIZE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Status of Captured Vessels in View of President McKinley's Proclamation to be Adjudicated.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 27.—The Prize Court of Inquiry, appointed by United States Judge Locke at Jacksonville on April 24 to adjust the questions relating to the capture of prize vessels, met here this morning. The board was presided over by G. Browne Patterson of this city, and the proceedings were conducted in secret. The findings will not be announced until the entire matter has been disposed of.

The case of the Catalina, which was captured by the Detroit, and valued at $400,000, was the first to be heard. There is considerable speculation as to what disposition will be made of the crews and passengers who were aboard the prizes when captured. They number in all about 230. It may be said upon the authority of United States District Attorney Stripling that the crews and passengers are not prisoners, although the officers are detained as witnesses before the court.

United States District Attorney Stripling was in communication yesterday with Attorney General Griggs, who informed him that the War Department had assumed control of the question, and the Attorney General directed that all possible consideration should be shown to the captured Spaniards.

The crews of the captured vessels all have the privilege of liberty, but, as many of them are without friends here, they do not care to land in a hostile city, despite assurances of protection. They will, therefore, probably be brought ashore here and quartered in barracks under guard of Federal troops, where rations and all possible comforts will be provided for them.

It is almost ludicrous to see the transition in the case of Spaniards taken prisoners on the captured merchantmen from a state of vociferous grief and fear to one of the most complacent politeness when they find that there is no intention to maltreat them. Tears change to smiles, petitions for mercy to protestations of regard, and both in the twinkling of an eye.

A report from Washington to the effect that the prizes would be returned to Spain has caused keen disappointment among naval men here.

The work of the Prize Court of Inquiry will consist merely of taking depositions, which will be submitted to the United States court, with which the final settlement rests.

United States District Attorney Stripling said to-night that in his opinion the Spanish vessels already captured do not come under the protection of President McKinley's proclamation.

These vessels, he contends, were captured on the high seas while bound for or coming from foreign ports; whereas the proclamation covers only vessels in ports. He said the examination of the Spanish crews would go on as if no proclamation had been issued.

SPANISH SHIP OWNERS PROTEST.

Step Taken at Barcelona May Lead to a Demand for Indemnity.

BARCELONA, April 27.—The shippers and shipowners' associations have addressed a protest to the Spanish Government against the "American acts of piracy," in order that Spain, through the French Embassy, may demand an indemnity.

Spanish Steamer at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, April 27.—The Spanish steamer Paulina, from Barcelona for San Juan de Puerto Rico, loaded with a general cargo, called here to-day for war news, and decided to remain here for further orders.

THE SHENANDOAH SPOKEN.

Was Passed in the Irish Sea by a British Coasting Steamer and Reported All Well.

CORK, April 27.—The British coasting steamer Killarney, which arrived here to-day from Bristol, reports having spoken the American four-masted ship Shenandoah, Capt. Murphy, yesterday evening. Capt. Murphy announced that all was well on board.

The Shenandoah is bound from San Francisco to Liverpool, and was reported to have been captured by the Spaniards.

NAVAL BATTLE IMMINENT

Dewey's Squadron Sails from Hongkong to Capture the Philippine Fleet.

CHIEF AGUINALDO WITH IT

Spanish Warships Taking Up Position for Engagement—Forts Will Support Them—British Cruiser to Follow Our Ships.

LONDON, April 28.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The American fleet, headed by the flagship Olympia, sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon direct for Manila. The British cruiser Immortalité will follow the American squadron."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"United States Consul General Williams, after spending the evening ashore with United States Consul Wildman, accompanied the American squadron. Thirty insurgent leaders here wanted to accompany it, but Chief Aguinaldo goes as their representative. He will take charge of the insurgent forces at Manila. Admiral Dewey has issued strict orders that no barbarous or inhuman acts are to be perpetrated by the insurgents.

"The primary object is the capture of the Spanish fleet, which Admiral Dewey thinks more important than capturing Manila. He is determined to prevent its preying upon American vessels. On reaching Manila he will demand its capitulation within half an hour of his arrival.

"His men are in the best spirits and excellent health. There have been nine desertions, including six Chinamen, one Italian, and one German, during the fleet's stay at Hongkong. Every preparation has been made. The ships are cleaned and painted for battle, and the general opinion is that the fight in these waters will result in an easy victory for America. Her ships carry 122 guns, as against 96 or thereabout in the Spanish fleet.

Manila Forts in Bad Condition.

"The co-operation of the American fleet with the rebels has been kept a strict secret. The latter await the arrival of the fleet, when Manila must soon succumb. Its defenses are in a wretched state. The Americans in the Philippines are anxious to see British rule established there, and the proposal has been favorably received here.

"The Manila press, on the contrary, says there is great enthusiasm among the population for Spain, and that an obstinate resistance will be offered to the Americans, but the papers qualify this bold allegation by referring to the 'phlegmatic character of the natives, which prevents any excited expression of opinion.' These journals say, too, that the treason of a few hundreds or a few thousands of the rebels does not affect the virtue of the race, and they haughtily add that the Philippines will prove worthy of Spain.

"The Governor of the Philippines has issued several proclamations. One requires all able-bodied Spaniards to enroll themselves for military service, and accords permission to foreigners to join. Exemption is granted to all American citizens.

A Queer Proclamation.

"One extraordinary proclamation has excited great distrust here. It asserts that 'the American people are composed of all social excrescences, who have exhausted our patience and provoked war with their perfidious machinations, their acts of treachery, and their outrages against the law of nations and international conventions.'

"The proclamation proceeds to say: 'A squadron manned by foreigners, possessing neither instruction nor discipline, comes to this archipelago with the ruffianly intention of robbing us of all that means life, honor, and liberty. The aggressors shall not profane the tombs of your fathers. They shall not gratify their lustful passions at the cost of your wives and daughters. They shall not cover you with dishonor or appropriate the property your industry has accumulated as a provision for your old age. They shall not perpetrate any of the crimes inspired by their wickedness and covetousness because your valor and patriotism will suffice to punish these miserable people, who, claiming to be civilized and cultivated, have exterminated the unhappy natives of North America instead of bringing to them the light of civilization and of progress.'"

According to a special dispatch received here yesterday from Madrid, the Spanish Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, received a cipher message from the Spanish Admiral in command at Manila, Admiral Monteje, announcing that after taking the measures necessary to organize the naval defenses of Manila and Cavite, he was about to sail with his squadron to take up a position and await the coming of the United States fleet.

The Minister of Marine forthwith communicated with Premier Sagasta, who summoned the Minister of War, Gen. Correa, and the three Ministers held a conference.

Shortly afterward another dispatch arrived from the Captain General of the Philippine Islands, detailing the military measures he is taking to support the action of the Spanish squadron and to defend Manila, Cavite, and other places against any American attempt to land in combination with the insurgents.

Sensation in Madrid.

The news soon reached the clubs and the newspapers and created an immense sensation.

The Minister of Marine expressed the belief that the United States squadron would reach Manila in about sixty hours, and a battle, therefore, is expected in about three days.

The naval men here who are acquainted with the Philippine Islands believe the Spanish squadron will take up position near Cavite, so as to be supported by the batteries there and at Manila.

Many Spanish vessels, according to a dispatch from Manila to The Daily Telegraph, are leaving the capital of the Philippines, crowded with passengers and carrying much treasure. The dispatch says the American squadron is anticipating rich prizes.

MADRID, April 27.—An official dispatch received this morning from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, announces that the Spanish fleet has sailed to take up its position to meet the United States squadron. The latter had not been sighted when the cable message was sent, but the American warships were expected at any moment.

A dispatch received this evening from the Governor of Manila announces that he expects hourly to hear of an engagement between the Spanish and American squadrons.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Regarding the reports of the imminence of a naval battle off the Philippine Islands, the naval authorities here seriously doubt whether the Spanish fleet will make a stand against the American ships. Their reason for this belief is that the Spanish fleet is very inferior in number and quality to the American force under Admiral Dewey. The department therefore is satisfied that the Spanish fleet will not go to do battle on the high seas with Admiral Dewey, but will remain in port to secure the protection of the batteries of Manila, and are not expecting an engagement for about two days.

Without giving any explanation for setting this time, the department allows it to be surmised that the estimate is based on its knowledge of Admiral Dewey's whereabouts.

There is no certainty that there will be an engagement at all in the immediate future, the main purpose of the American expedition being to seize and hold some suitable Spanish territory in the Philippines as a base of operations in Asiatic waters. It is possible that this can be done without attacking Manila at all, by seizing a suitable port on some adjacent island, without fortifications, the sympathies of whose inhabitants are toward the insurgents.

THE CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A Few Particulars About Manila and Its Defenses.

Manila, which Admiral Dewey's squadron is on its way to attack, is the capital of the Island of Luzon and of the Spanish archipelago of the Philippines. It is situated on the west coast of the Island of Luzon on the eastern shore of a circular bay ... miles in circumference. The entrance to this bay is about ten miles wide.

The point on the south of the entrance is called Limbone's Point, and that on the north is named Luzon Point. On each of these points are small forts, which have recently been strengthened with modern guns from the warships.

The Bay of Manila is a poor one for shipping, especially during the northwest and southwest monsoons. The old town of Manila is surrounded by a wall, on which are mounted some guns. The population in the walled town is about 12,000, and that of the suburbs about 250,000. The town is defended by the old St. Iago Fort.

AMERICAN BARK CAPTURED.

The Coal-Laden Saranac Said to Have Been Taken by a Gunboat Off the Philippines.

MADRID, April 27.—An official dispatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, says the Governor of Iloilo, Philippine Islands, announces that the Spanish gunboat El Cano has arrived there, having captured the American bark Saranac, Capt. Bartaby, from Newcastle, New South Wales, on Feb. 26 for Iloilo. The Saranac had 1,640 tons of coal on board.

The Saranac was built at Kennebunk, Me., in 1880, and is owned by William Simpson, Jr., of New York. She was last surveyed at New York in April, 1896. She is a double-decked bark of 1,027 tons, 185.1 feet long, 34.6 feet beam, and is 22.5 feet deep.

The owner of the vessel, when seen yesterday at his office, at Coenties Slip, absolutely declined to give any information regarding the vessel or cargo.

"I will simply say," he said, "that I am in receipt of information to the effect that the bark has been taken, but hope that it is untrue."

The cargo of coal in the Saranac was insured in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of this city. The amount of the insurance could not be learned, but the officials of the company said that its insurance was not covered by a war risk. The vessel's official rating in The American Shipmasters' Record showed her to be worth about $40,000.

QUESADA AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Several times to-day Mr. Quesada, representing the Cuban Junta, was in conference with Gen. Miles at the War Department. Secretary Alger and several officers were present. At 3 o'clock Mr. Quesada left the department to consult with his associates at their headquarters, returning to the War Department soon after 4 o'clock, when he was again in conference with the authorities. The chief topic of discussion was the seizure of a Cuban port, probably in the Province of Santiago, by the United States Army, at which stores and munitions of war may be landed for the better equipment of the insurgents, who will be later on joined by the United States troops.

Another subject discussed, and one of not less interest was a proposed proclamation to be issued by the invading army in Cuba, calling upon the people of Cuba to join with the United States in establishing a stable government in the island, so that the United States may carry out the assurances given to European powers. No final arrangement will be made with the Cubans, it is understood, until the receipt of a report from Lieut. Short of the Sixth Cavalry, who has been sent on an important mission to the Cuban Government, with directions to communicate at the earliest possible moment with the War Department. This report is expected soon.

PROF. SHALER TO VOLUNTEERS.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 27.—Prof. N. S. Shaler, Dean of the Harvard Scientific School, during his lecture this morning said that college men who thought of enlisting in the army should balance this duty with their civic and other duties and choose the one which they considered right. In general, he said that service in the ranks, although perfectly honorable, was not likely to be the duty of the educated at present.

To those who would enlist Prof. Shaler gave this advice: "Study the hygienic requirements of the service. Be careful what commanders you serve under and the men with whom you associate. Give over the notion that war is all fighting. Fighting is the exception; patient endurance is the rule."

Johns Hopkins Students Drilling.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—The students at Johns Hopkins University had a meeting to-day for the purpose of organizing a company of recruits for the United States Army, should their services be needed. President Gilman delivered an address of encouragement and advice, and in less than an hour eighty-six names were enrolled on the list of volunteers. Dr. Herbert E. Geer of the department of electricity was selected as drill master, and active training in the manual of arms will be commenced at once.

Republican College League.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—President Davis of the Republican College League to-day issued an order postponing the seventh annual convention of the league which was to have been held at Indianapolis, May 19 and 20. This action was taken on account of the war and by advice of all the league's officers and of the Republican National Committee. The convention will meet at Indianapolis probably in October, and ample notice will be issued to all colleges.

Insurance Clerks and War.

The following insurance companies have decided to continue the salaries and keep the positions open of such of their employes as go to war: The United States Casualty Company, the Sun Insurance Office of London, the Caledonian of Scotland, the Home Life of New York, the Commercial Union, the Hartford Life, the Erie Fire of Buffalo, the Magdeburg of Germany, the Providence, Washington, and the Phoenix Mutual Life of Hartford. The Executive Committee of the American Surety Company has passed a resolution to the effect that any of its men who are members of the National Guard are authorized to go out with their regiments with leave of absence and the fullest confidence that their places will be held open for them.

Andrew Carnegie to His Employes.

IRONWOOD, Mich., April 27.—Andrew Carnegie to-day made arrangements to care for the families of the members of the Curry Rifles, who were called out to Island Lake, and from thence to the regular army as volunteers. Superintendent Cole notified the men that their families would be paid an amount of money each month while the men were at war, and their positions would be held open for them.

GRANT DINNER IN BROOKLYN.

The U. S. Grant Post Celebrates the Anniversary at the Union League Club.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn celebrated Gen. Grant's birthday in a dinner given by the U. S. Grant Post. The principal speech was made by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. He touched upon the subject of the war. He said that whatever might be said for or against the necessity of a war with Spain, or whether this country were justified in entering upon it for the pacification of Cuba or for the purpose of avenging the destruction of a United States warship, the fact was that this country had entered upon a struggle which might assume great proportions.

"I regret," he continued, "that it has been too common for men to say that the attitude of the United States was unjustifiable. I say that the time has now come for all such sort of talk to cease, even if the sentiments which actuated the expressions have not changed.

"We are at war with a foreign nation which for the past three years has been unable to conduct its affairs so as to relieve us of a condition at our very door which has menaced our peace and prosperity. Have not the conditions been such as to palliate an occasional breach of decorum on the part of an American member of Congress who, full of Anglo-Saxon fight, became impatient at delay?"

In this last sentence the speaker referred to the recent book-throwing episode. Mr. Woodruff closed with the prediction of American success.

Other speakers were Congressman Charles G. Bennett and Col. George A. Price. The announcement that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Forty-seventh Regiments had been designated as volunteer regiments was greeted with applause, although there were a good many sympathizers with the Twenty-third Regiment present.

Commander Matlock presided.

RESPONSE OF VOLUNTEERS

Call for Men Answered Beyond the Expectations of the War Department.

NEW ORDERS TO GOVERNORS

They Are Expected to Have Charge of the Enlisting—Some Criticism as to Apportionments and Places of Rendezvous.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The enlistment or "muster" of volunteers is proceeding with greater expedition than the War Department anticipated. From almost every State and Territory come advices of the enlistment of the National Guard in organizations, with very few of their members falling out of line. It is confidently hoped by the department that the entire force of 125,000 men can be procured in a few days. It now looks as if a great many more will offer their services than can be accepted. In the examination of the volunteers for enlistment it is understood that, as is usual in "mustering in" such forces, the surgeons will not be as strict as they are with regular troops.

The Assistant Secretary of War said to-day that the average of acceptance of the applicants in the regular army is only 10 per cent. Ninety out of every 100 men who apply are rejected. If such tests were applied to the National Guard the organizations could not be held together.

Many Defects Overlooked.

Many defects of constitution will necessarily be overlooked, as the service of the volunteers is not to be for the long terms of the regular army, nor will they be subjected to the severity of discipline of the regulars. This would hardly be possible, as there is necessity for sending forward the volunteers to Cuba as fast as possible, and they will thus avoid many of the hardships of the training camp. They will see some of them, however.

The War Department is determined to have the volunteers seasoned as much as possible before they are sent into the field. It will be far better for the troops themselves that this should be done, as many of them would soon fall victims to the climate and to the hardships and exposures of camp and field life, if they were not to some extent habituated to them before reaching Cuba. But it is not considered possible to apply as severe a test of physical fitness to the volunteers. If they are pretty good men they will be accepted. Much will have to be left to the natural toughness of the American physique.

Correction by the War Department.

The orders sent out to-day by the War Department sought to correct in some measure the error of the dispatches sent to the Governors yesterday. The word "muster," inadvisedly used, because of too strict an adherence to the form of the letter used by President Lincoln in 1861, under entirely different circumstances, was followed by the words "or sworn in," in parentheses, while enrollment was explained by "enlist." Instructions or suggestions were also sent to the Governors to-day for their guidance in enlisting the volunteers.

Governors' Prerogatives.

The Governors were also informed that the expenses of the troops in the rendezvous and for subsistence, &c., will be paid by the United States. Some of the Governors had asked about these expenses, as only a few of the States had appropriated money to pay for any of the movements of the National Guard. Those that appropriated funds did so for the purpose of defending their own borders.

It is said that no State has a cent that can be used legitimately for the expenses that must be incurred in the rendezvousing of the militia. The National Government does not, however, propose to pay this expense at this time. It supposes that the Governors will arrange for it out of their State Treasuries. Ultimately the United States will have to foot all the bills if the State Legislatures refuse to ratify the action of the Governors.

Governors May Refuse to Act.

It is said also that some of the Governors will refuse to act as enlisting or recruiting agents for the General Government. Some of the officials of the department think that the President has authority to order the State Governors to enlist the volunteers for the National Army, but this is not the view of the Judge Advocate General's office, and probably not of the Governors themselves.

It is very probable that few of them will hesitate to act as such recruiting agents of the United States, owing to the howl of disapproval that would greet any conduct that would seem to be thwarting the plans of the country, but it is not unlikely that there will be some protest agains the position assumed by the Government. It is considered a bad precedent at the least.

The Governors do not take orders from the Secretary of War, nor yet from the President or Congress, and they are pretty jealous of their own prerogatives. Should any of them refuse to recruit men for the Government, the War Department will have to proceed all over again and send out its own recruiting officers to enlist the volunteer corps under the new law.

All of the officers appointed by the War Department to go to the rendezvous of the different States and "muster" in the National Guard have started for their posts. Some have already arrived, and will begin work to-morrow. Others will reach their rendezvous to-morrow and begin the "muster" the day after. It is thought that the "mustering" process will be progressing in every State and Territory before the close of the week.

In many of the States the officers of the Regular Army, who are now stationed there in connection with the work of training in the militia, have been assigned to the task of mustering in the volunteers. This will very materially expedite matters in more distant States.

Assignments Objected To.

The officials of the department were overwhelmed to-day with all sorts of protests and appeals against their action in making the assignments of troops, and many changes may be looked for. Senators, members of the House of Representatives, and State officials crowded Secretary Alger's office at the War Department to-day, suggesting changes in the apportionment of the troops and location of rendezvous.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Stewart, was on hand shortly after 9 o'clock. Pennsylvania was asked to furnish ten infantry regiments of twelve companies and four heavy batteries of artillery. This apportionment is not satisfactory to the soldiers of the Keystone State, as the National Guard is constituted of thirteen regiments of infantry, three light batteries of artillery, and three troops of cavalry. To furnish the troops in the manner called for by the Secretary, the Pennsylvanians say, would rupture their State Guard organizations. To secure some modification of the original order Gov. Hastings and his Adjutant General came to Washington.

In addition the State officials think some consideration ought to be given to the cavalry troops of the State, not one of which was asked for by the Secretary. Secretary Alger promised to take Gov. Hastings's request for a change in the apportionment under consideration. The Governor seemed to be pleased with the interview with the Secretary and intimated that a change in the apportionment would be made satisfactory to the State Guard.

Ex-Delegate Murphy of Arizona was on hand to tell Secretary Alger that that Territory was anxious and willing to furnish more soldiers than the apportionment called for, viz., two troops of cavalry. The offer was taken under consideration.

Changes in Rendezvous.

Secretary Alger has directed that the rendezvous for the Texas troops be changed from Houston to Austin, in accordance with the recommendations of the State officials. The Governor of South Carolina asked that Columbia be designated as the concentrating point of the militia of that State instead of Charleston, but the officials here decided to adhere to their original selection. The Governor of West Virginia also asked that a change of rendezvous for the troops of that State be made, so as to have them concentrate at Kanawha instead of Martinsburg, but the request was denied.

Under the original apportionment of volunteers of the States and Territories, Colorado was called upon to furnish a light battery of artillery. There is no such organization in that State. When this fact was brought to the attention of the Secretary of War this morning the requisition was changed so as to call for a troop of cavalry instead of artillery.

GRANT'S GRANDSON A SOLDIER.

Algernon Sartoris Promised a Place on Gen. Lee's Staff.

CHICAGO, April 27.—"While it is not easy for a mother to send her son to the front with no other talisman than 'God keep you' to protect him from Spanish bullets, yet I cannot help feeling proud, and am glad from the botton of my heart that my son loves his country well enough to fight for it," said Nellie Grant Sartoris, with a patriotic light which years of expatriation have not dulled shining in her dark eyes.

Mrs. Sartoris stopped over in Chicago on her way to Galena to attend the memorial exercises given last night at Central Music Hall by U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, G. A. R., on the eve of the birthday anniversary of the great commander.

"Algernon said nothing to me of his plans until after he had written to Gen. Lee, asking for a place on his staff," said Mrs. Sartoris. "It was not until Gen. Lee had replied saying if he received a commission 'Algy' should ride by his side that my son told me of his plans.

"We have always regarded him as a student rather than a warrior, although his greatest heroes are his grandfather and Napoleon, and he knows by heart every detail of all the battles in which Gen. Grant fought.

"He is a true American," concluded Mrs. Sartoris.

Algernon was born in Washington, and after spending his youth in England returned to America two years ago to study at the Columbian Law School in Washington, where he will be matriculated in June if his military service does not interfere. He is just twenty-one.

Vermont to Raise Volunteers' Pay.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 27.—Gov. Grout will call a special session of the Legislature next week to appropriate funds for the expenses of State troops and extra pay of $7 per month, which was paid in the civil war, making the wages $20 per month. This action was reached after a conference at the State Capitol of State officers with Col. Proctor, Henry F. Field, ex-Gov. Woodbury, Col. O. D. Clark, B. F. Fifield, and other leading citizens of the State. The troops are expected to be mobilized Saturday, as the regiment is full. Stirring and patriotic speeches were made at the conference.

WITH THE TROOPS IN TAMPA.

Promotion of Officers Expected—Reception to Gen. Wade—Miss Clara Barton Arrives.

TAMPA, Fla., April 27.—The big nameless camp of United States regulars is now the centre of attraction for all South Florida, and excursions are being run from many places in this and adjoining States, and thousands of persons are attracted by the novelty of having an army in the South.

Camp life has begun with all seriousness and the officers and men now fully realize that any day may be their last in the United States. There was a well-founded rumor in camp to-day that another regiment is to be sent to Port Tampa to assist the Fifth Infantry in guarding the supplies which are arriving there in great quantities. Ammunition and war supplies of all kinds, together with an enormous quantity of coal are on the docks in the warehouse, and a strong guard would be necessary to do any good in case of emergency.

It is thought that the Thirteenth Infantry from Governors Island and Forts Porter and Niagara will be the one sent. Important news in the camp is an unknown quantity, and the chief topic of conversation among the officers is the early invasion of Cuba, which they expect will be ordered within the next month, or the passage of the Army Reorganization bill, which promotes a number of the officers here. Seven Captains will be made Majors, and eight First Lieutenants will be promoted to be Captains.

The officers who are close to the sources of information say that there is no longer any doubt that from twenty to thirty thousand more troops, regulars, and volunteers, will be encamped in Tampa within the next two weeks. At present everything points to this as a fact.

Camp locater Scoville has been here for two days selecting a suitable place for this number of men to camp, and has found a good location.

Gen. Wade has effectually established a press censorship here, so far as news of an official nature is concerned. This general order to remain mum is far-reaching in its effect, so that nothing in the matter of orders is known or can be ascertained until they are given to the world in the regular routine.

From a social standpoint the camp and the headquarters have been exceedingly dull, but on Saturday night Commodore and Mrs. W. B. Plant will give an elaborate reception and ball in honor of Gen. Wade and the other officers. This affair is expected to break the ice, and begin a gay, though limited, military season.

The dispatch boat Fern is here again loading with supplies for the fleet at Key West, and Tortugas. She has loaded with a quantity of shells and ammunition, but will not leave here until a convoy comes to escort her.

The steamer Mascot arrived in port this morning, bringing a number of passengers from Key West, who gave graphic accounts of the capture of the Spanish vessels towed into that port.

Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society arrived here to-night from Washington, and she, with the entire Red Cross force, will leave Tampa to-morrow for Key West, as they meet the steamship State of Texas now en route there from New York.

THE TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Belief That an Attack in Co-operation With the Insurgents Is Meditated on Havana Before Long.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., April 27.—Late to-night it was learned on what is considered good authority that orders had been received from Washington for the immediate shipment to Tampa, Fla., of two of the light batteries of artillery now stationed at Chickamauga Park. Cars enough to accommodate the twelve guns of the two batteries, 80 horses, and 140 men will, it is said, be switched to the Park early in the morning. The batteries will be loaded on the cars at once, and run through to Tampa on passenger train time.

Taken in connection with the conference held in Washington to-day between Gen. Miles and Señor Quesada, Brig. Gen. Nunez, and Lieut. Artiago, representatives of the Cuban insurgents, at which it was reported plans were completed for the immediate arming of the Cuban Army, it is taken to indicate a determination on the part of the United States Army officers to co-operate with the insurgents in an immediate advance on Havana.

Whether other batteries have been ordered shipped is not known, nor can anything be learned at this hour as to whether any of the infantry now stationed here has been ordered South. The report has caused considerable excitement.

With the arrival at Chickamauga of the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry from Forts Sherman and Spokane and Boisé Barracks to-morrow night all the troops ordered here, save one or two companies of cavalry from remote posts, will be on the grounds. Troops A and I, First Cavalry, from Fort Huachucha, Arizona, joined their regiment in the Dyer field. This is the first time in years that the regiment has been together, and the event was celebrated by wild cheering.

Troop B, First Cavalry, from Fort Sill, O. T., arrived this evening. Most of the day was spent by the regiments in camp in field manoeuvring and skirmishing drill. All of the light batteries took long practice marches during the day, while the signal corps which has part of its apparatus on the field, established two stations on top of the tower on Snodgrass Hill, marking the site of Gen. Thomas's headquarters on the second day's battle at Chickamauga, the other nearly a mile south on Lytle Hill, near Gen. Brooke's headquarters. Practice drill with the flags was held morning and afternoon. As soon as all the apparatus arrives the signal corps will string telegraph wires connecting the different divisions and brigade headquarters with Gen. Brooke's headquarters. A general order was issued to-day changing the order of infantry brigades, Col. J. C. Bates's command being made the first, while Col. "Andy" Burt's is made the second. This change was made in conformity with army regulations, Col. Bates ranking Col. Burt, although by a few days only.

Orders were also issued for the sounding of reveille at 5:30 A. M., tattoo at 9 P. M., and taps at 9:15 P. M. All the soldiers at Chickamauga, white and colored, are being vaccinated as fast as possible. A large supply of vaccine points has been received.

Talk of the removal of the infantry regiments in camp at New Orleans to Chickamauga, and the transfer of Brig. Gen. W. R. Shafter from his Southern headquarters to this rendezvous was revived to-day.

Private Dahl of Company G, Second Infantry, was found dead to-day under the trestle crossing Chattanooga Creek. He had evidently fallen from the bridge while walking back to camp. His head was frightfully crushed by contact with the rocks.

FOR GEN. LEE'S APPOINTMENT.

Gov. Oates Urges that He and Gen. Wheeler Be Made Major Generals.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Gov. Oates of Alabama had a conference to-day with the President and also with Secretary Alger. He urged the appointment of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Joseph Wheeler as Major Generals of volunteers. Subsequently he said he regarded these two appointments as certain to be among the first sent in. When the question of age was raised Gov. Oates pointed out that Gen. Robert E. Lee was fifty-eight years old at the close of the war. Gens. Lee and Wheeler are just past the sixties and each is well preserved. Gov. Oates says that age is less of an objection to a Major General than to a Brigadier General, as the latter is brought into more active association with the troops. The President asked Gov. Oates if he had considered entering the military service, to which he answered that he was ready if his services were needed, although he had not sought to return to military life. Gov. Oates is a one-armed Confederate veteran with a brilliant war record.

FOR YELLOW FEVER IMMUNES.

Secretary Alger Wants at Least Six Regiments Recruited—Would Amend the Volunteer Law.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Secretary of War is strongly in favor of an amendment to the existing volunteer law that will permit recruiting at least half a dozen special regiments of yellow fever immunes for service in Cuba. One such regiment has already been recruited in Louisiana, and Senator Caffrey to-day presented a letter at the War Department from the son of Gen. Hood, by whom the regiment was organized, tendering its services to the Government. Under the existing law there can be only three extra regiments recruited.

The Secretary of War, it is understood, holds that the practical value of immune regiments is greater than the sentimental and political claims of various applicants for regimental honors. He wants 6,000 immunes provided for, and asked Senator Caffrey if they could be raised in the Gulf States. Te Senator replied that he could raise 20,000 such volunteers in New Orleans alone, as practically all the natives had had the fever, and all would volunteer.

GEN. LIEBER WANTS TO GO TO CUBA.

Presided Over the Provost Marshal's Court in New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Brig. Gen. G. N. Lieber, Judge Advocate General of the Army, has made application to the Secretary of War to be sent to Cuba in the event of the invasion of the island by the United States forces.

Gen. Lieber served with distinction all through the civil war. He was with Gen. Butler when that officer was in command of New Orleans. Butler placed the city under martial law, and in place of the regular local tribunals, he established a Provost Marshal's Court, over which Gen. Lieber was chosen to preside. This court had summary jurisdiction, and its authority covered about every conceivable cause. It is presumed, in the event of the capture of Havana by our army, that the city would be ruled by martial law for a time at least, in which case Gen. Lieber's experience at New Orleans might prove of great value to the army of occupation. Being the only man in the service who had ever before served under similar circumstances, he would, it is pointed out, possess peculiar qualifications for so difficult a post.

In connection with Gen. Lieber's application for service in Cuba, it is recalled that it was his father, Francis Lieber, LL. D., who prepared the famous "General orders No. 100," issued in 1863, constituting "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," which have ever since been regarded as authority.

These orders presented in a condensed form the recognized principles of the law of nations applicable to the operations of the army. They were revised by a board of officers, of which Major Gen. E. A. Hitchcock was President, approved by the President, and published "for the information of all concerned." The orders were adopted by the contending parties in the Franco-German war as the best codification in existence of the laws governing civilized warfare. Being still in force in this country, they will govern the army when it invades Cuba. Dr. Lieber was at one time a professor in South Carolina University and afterward in Columbia College, New York.

Col. Bingham Eager for Service.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Col. Bingham, the engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, is desirous of taking an active part in the military operations for the invasion of Cuba. He has made formal application for service with the volunteer troops to be raised in Connecticut, which is his native State, with special preference to command of the organization in case it is ordered into the field. He is willing, however, to serve as Lieutenant Colonel of the Connecticut regiment in case the Governor of the State prefers the appointment of some one else as Colonel.

QUARANTINE FOR THE FORCES.

Surgeon General Wyman Perfecting an Excellent System of Protection During Operations.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service is perfecting arrangements for an excellent system of quarantine protection against the introduction of yellow fever or smallpox as a result of military and naval communication between the United States and Cuba.

Four or five surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service who have had experience in Cuba and are familiar with the yellow fever will accompany the troops to the island. Among these surgeons will be Dr. Brunner, who has been the Marine Hospital expert at Havana for many months past and is now awaiting orders here. The surgeons not only will aid in protecting the troops from the spread of the epidemic, but will see that contagion is not conveyed back to the United States. This last danger is felt to be the one needing the greatest attention.

Marine Hospital Inspectors will be stationed at every point along the gulf and the Atlantic where troops are debarked on returning from Cuba. They will conduct a rigid system of inspection and quarantine. There are two quarantine stations on the gulf, one at Ship Island and another at Dry Tortugas. The latter station has been retained by the Marine Hospital Service despite earnest efforts of the war and naval authorities to get exclusive control of it, and it is now felt that its retention for quarantine purposes is amply justified.

The usual period of quarantine is five days, but Gen. Wyman will make special regulations in this regard, depending upon the exposure of infection to which the returning troops have been subjected. Aside from the inspection and quarantine, every effort will be made to move troops as fast as possible away from the low ground along the coast and place them on the high ground of the back country. With a thorough system of quarantine and subsequent care which the Surgeon General's office has perfected, the danger of an epidemic of yellow fever or smallpox, it is believed, will be reduced to a minimum.

It is felt that such danger as may arise will be deferred until the latter part of the coming Summer, when troops will be returning from Cuba. The period from July 1 up to the time of the first frost will be the one most to be watched. The authorities feel that strict quarantine and a subsequent detention on high ground will so free the troops from infection that there will be no danger following their future scattering to various Northern points.

PRISONERS ALLOWED TO ENLIST.

BOSTON, April 27.—Four men who have promised to enlist in the service of the United States in the war with Spain if they would not be placed on trial on indictments found against them were allowed to do so by the District Attorney to-day. Two men were charged with illegal voting, one with assault with a loaded pistol, and the fourth was awaiting sentence for manslaughter.

Consul General Baldasano Sails.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 27.—Among the passengers by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to-day was Señor Arturo Baldasano y Topete, late Spanish Consul General at New York, who had been in conference with Señor Polo y Bernabé at Toronto. Señor Baldasano left by the Royal Mail steamship Gallia this afternoon for Liverpool, en route to Madrid.

THOUSANDS OF VOLUNTEERS

Recruiting Continues Rapidly, Although the Quota Called For by the President Is Filled.

LAFAYETTE POST HAS 5,000

More Than 50 Per Cent. of William Astor Chanler's Men Pass a Severe Physical Examination—Tammany Regiment Not Accepted.

Recruiting of volunteers was in active progress throughout the city yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that so far the rolls of the various organizations show more applicants than the quota called for from this State by the President.

The Lafayette Post Brigade, with headquarters at 256 Broadway, now numbers over 5,000 men, and it is thought that fully 70 per cent. of these will pass the necessary physical examinations. Secretary Bakewell, who is in charge of the recruits, said that a large building at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street had been donated for the use of the Brigade at a nominal rental of $1 a month.

Lyman J. Bloomingdale of Lafayette Post, opened a recruiting office in the store of Bloomingdale Brothers on Tuesday, and by last night 100 names were enrolled. Capt. Levy of West Point drilled the men on one of the floors of the new store yesterday. Mr. Bloomingdale is to make free the uniforms for the Lafayette Post's Brigade.

Signed statements are now being collected from the men who have signed the rolls, and as soon as all are in the division into companies will be made and officers will be selected. A telegram was sent to Gov. Black last night advising him of the number of recruits so far enlisted and informing him that the choice of officers would be subject to his approval, or, if preferred, left entirely to him.

Chanler's Men Examined.

At the headquarters of William Astor Chanler's regiment, 142 Sixth Avenue, Dr. Cook and a corps of assistants, consisting of Police Surgeons Johnson, Smith, Nesbitt, Palmer, and Marsh, were conducting the physical examinations of the men. It was announced that considerably more than 50 per cent. had passed notwithstanding the fact that the requirements were as rigid as those necessary for acceptance in the United States Army. Tomlinson, the commander of Buffalo Bill's cavalry troop, a man over six feet tall, was among those who qualified.

The tent in Union Square used as a recruiting station by Col. John W. Marshall was besieged all day with a crowd of men eager to serve their country, and when the books closed for the day over 300 had been added to the rolls.

The committee appointed by the Tammany Hall Executive Committee to call on Gov. Black and tender the services of the Tammany Regiment went to Albany yesterday morning. It consisted of Fire Commissioner Scannell, Health Commissioner Michael Murphy, District Attorney Gardiner, Register Fromme, County Clerk Sohmer, and Coroner Fitzpatrick.

Gov. Black declined to accept the offer of the regiment to go as volunteers under the President's recent call. He said it would be impossible to accept any volunteer regiment under the present call, as the National Guard when recruited up to its full organization strength, would fill the State's quota. He graciously thanked the committee, and said that he would accept it if a second call for volunteers was made.

M. C. Hughes's Regiment.

Of the 1,362 who had enlisted at M. C. Hughes's headquarters, at 19 Bowery, it was found that only about 700 were physically qualified to serve, and additional recruits will be called for. The station will be open to-day, and it is expected that the 300 men needed to make the regiment complete will be secured before the week is over. The regiment has elected as Colonel Gen. Edward A. McAlpin, who was Inspector General of the National Guard on the staff of Gov. Morton.

The latest organization to enter the recruiting field is the Winfield Scott Hancock Post, which adopted resolutions tendering to the President of the United States one regiment of infantry. Headquarters for the organization of the regiment have been opened in the office of the Penn Life Insurance Company, in the Benedict Building. The commander of the post is Gen. George B. Loud.

The "Blues and Grays," the regiment organized by Col. J. E. Bloom, and originally intended to be the First New York Volunteer Artillery, has its ranks nearly filled. Regimental headquarters have been established at 146 West Twenty-third Street, and physicians were there all day yesterday to examine the recruits as to physical condition. A majority of the men examined were found to be qualified.

CONCERTS DRAW RECRUITS.

Old Guard Band Plays at City Hall and Bowling Green.

The features of the enrollment at the Old Guard tents, at City Hall Park and Bowling Green, yesterday were the concerts given by the Old Guard Band, under Prof. Rampone, which included the singing of patriotic songs by the leader's daughter, Miss Kitty Rampone.

The concerts had the effect of working up the patriotism of the crowd and of bringing into the tents to enroll many men who had been thinking the matter over. All day long Capt. Ely, in the City Hall Park tent, and Capt. Wenman, at Bowling Green, stuck to their cold posts, and the names continued to pile up. Capt. Ely brought his total up to 580, making 300 enrolled yesterday. Capt. Wenman enrolled only a few less.

Among those enrolled yesterday was Nicholas P. Ctenas, an Italian sailor, of 230 Worth Street, who proudly displayed an honorable discharge from Garibaldi's army, signed by the patriot himself.

The enrollment will go on until Major Briggs orders it to cease, and if it continues, the Old Guard is likely to send a brigade to the front as soon as it is called for.

F. J. Allen of the Astor House, a member of the command, sent a letter and package to Lieut. Peters yesterday morning, in which he said he had visited the tent and found it cold and cheerless. "I take great pleasure," he wrote, "in sending you by bearer a small stove, with pipes connecting. Please accept with my very best wishes, and should the ammunition give out, you can call on me again." The "stove and connecting pipes" referred to by Mr. Allen was a bottle of his best rye.

In the tent of the Old Guard, in Union Square, enlistments came in all day at the rate of about twenty an hour, and the total number of volunteers since the station was established has reached 500. First Sergt. Edward P. Sanders of the Old Guard assisted in the work yesterday, and brought in many applicants.

One tall, fine-looking man, who wished his name enrolled, told the recruiting officer that he had served for twelve years in the English Army, eight of which he spent in India. "I have a good position here now," he explained, "and have had ever since I came here six years ago, and now that this country needs men, I am willing to serve under the Stars and Stripes as readily as I did under the Union Jack." His remarks were made in a loud voice, and seemed an inspiration to lookers-on, as a dozen men immediately stepped up and enrolled.

The Madison Square tent of the Guard was not as liberally patronized yesterday as it had been the day previous, but about 125 men enlisted there.

BANKERS AND BROKERS' WORK.

The Organization Committee of the Regiment Hold a Meeting.

The Bankers and Brokers' Regiment, which is enrolling in the Mills Building, got fairly started yesterday, when the Organization Committee met. Commodore James D. Smith, the Chairman, presented to the committee a letter in which the objects and expectations of the proposed regiment and its sponsors are set forth. His letter in part said:

This movement is prompted by Wall Street's patriotism and loyalty. On the several committees are veterans who served in the rebellion and will now render what service they can through their committee. This organization is not in any way committed as to its officers and will not be used to secure commissions for inexperienced and incompetent men. All the field officers will be selected with the advice of the Advisory Committee, composed of Gens. Fitzgerald, Dodge, and Swayne, and it may be that the President will be invited to place some officer of the regular army at its head. It is our intention to make a very careful selection of men with the idea of having the organization one of the best volunteer regiments sent out of this city. The names of recruits will not be made public until they have passed physical examination and the full number required for the regiment is accepted. There are a number of men who have been offered to this organization in bodies of 100 or more. It may be determined later to equip two regiments, one of which shall be representative of Wall Street, and the other completed from organizations which have not the means to equip themselves.

Mr. Smith then announced the make-up of the various committees.

Secretary Quincy said that subscriptions of over $4,000 had already been received, these being entirely voluntary.

The enrollment went on enthusiastically all day, several hundred names being added to the rolls.

A Canadian-American Regiment.

A movement is on foot to organize a Canadian-American regiment for service in the war. Canadians in New York or elsewhere who are desirous of joining are requested to send their names and addresses to F. James Gibson, 134 East Sixteenth Street.

Capt. Barker May Form a Battery.

Capt. Joseph H. Barker, an Assistant State Factory Inspector, has applied to Gov. Black for leave of absence and for permission to organize an independent light artillery battery in this city. Capt. Barker served through the civil war, beginning as a member of the Jackson Light Artillery of New York.

POLICEMEN MUST STAY HOME.

Mr. York Says It is Inexpedient to Cripple the Force in War Time.

All the Commissioners were present at yesterday's meeting of the Police Board. Twenty-five applications for absence leaves from members of the department were acted upon. The only one granted was that of Policeman Mortimer L. Stover of the Twentieth Precinct, Brooklyn, who, before his appointment on the force, was for four years a gunner in the navy. He was an expert, and the Commissioners decided to give him leave to volunteer. All the other applications were placed on file. It is understood that the Commissioners will not grant leave to any applicant except he has some special qualification.

President York made the following statement concerning the action of the board in the cases of the police officers whose applications for leave of absence to go to the war were not granted:

"The question of granting general leaves of absence to members of the police force is different from what it might be in other departments of the City Government. There is no law existing by which we could fill the places of those who may be excused, and it is just as necessary that an efficient police force should be had during war times, and more so, than during peace times. The Commissioners would not be justified in largely depleting the membership of the force, and for that reason applications for leave that may be made will be passed upon on the merits of each case. Action on the applications made has been for the present deferred."

An opinion was received from Corporation Counsel Whalen regarding the enrollment of policemen under the new primary law. He says policemen may legally enroll.

JULIO DE GALARZO SAILS.

Third Secretary of Spanish Legation Thinks Spain Will Win.

Count Julio de Galarzo, Third Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Washington, sailed yesterday for Liverpool by the steamer Germanic. He was not accompanied by any one.

Count Galarzo is a very suave man, of medium height and dark complexion. He is a Cuban by birth, and his family, he says, has property in Havana. His father has, for the past twelve years, been a Senator for Cuba in the Cortes. He was reluctant to speak, but later said: "I am going to Madrid, and may stop on my way in London and Paris. When I reach home I may, in case of emergency, enlist in the militia."

Then he went on to say: "Now, of course, I am a private citizen, and am speaking as such. My heart is for the success of Spain, as is the heart of every true Spaniard, and I feel confident that Spain will win in this war. Although I am a Cuban by birth, I am faithful to the Spanish cause, and there are thousands of Cubans in Cuba who do not believe in intervention by the United States.

"I am sorry to leave Washington, after all. I have made many friends there, and I hope to be with them again after this trouble has blown over."

MARINE WAR RATES HIGHER.

South American Risks Demand 7 1-2 to 12 Per Cent.

The rates for insurance against marine war hazards were advanced again yesterday. Vessels bound for South American ports were written at from 7½ to 12 per cent., according to the time of sailing. Vessels sailing to Europe or the Pacific were charged from 10 to 12 per cent., neutral bottoms, however, being taken at one-half to 1 per cent. Coastwise risks suffered no material change.

Rates on the cargo of the Paris were lowered greatly, only a few British underwriters remaining apprehensive for the safety of the American liner.

The volume of business decreased perceptibly yesterday, but there is small chance at present of lower premium rates.

The uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the Pelayo and other Spanish ships serves to make this form of insurance rather undesirable from an underwriting point of view.

RAILROAD FARE FOR TROOPS.

Agents Meet in Louisville to Perfect an Agreement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—Passenger and freight representatives of all railway lines in the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi met in this city for two days perfecting an agreement for the movement of troops and supplies from the various gateways to the South.

A party rate of 2 cents a mile for all detachments over ten, no matter how many, was agreed to. Excess baggage will be charged for all over 150 pounds for each man. The freight agreement is that tariff rates shall be charged subject only to reduction sufficient to equalize the land grant made by the Government to any line in the territory through which the movement is to be made. In other words, Uncle Sam can get no more concessions than a theatrical or a private shipper.

SPANIARD KILLED IN COLUMBUS.

Julius Baldash Shot by a German He Threatened to Kill.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 27.—At Dillonvale, a small mining town near here, Julius Baldash was shot and killed last night as the result of a quarrel over the war situation. Baldash is a Spaniard, and got into an argument with his room mate, Chris Shoe, a German, whose sympathies are strong for the United States.

Baldash threatened to kill Shoe, and while seeking a weapon, Shoe shot him in the right lung. Death was instantaneous. Shoe was arrested, but an effort is being made to have him released.

The Prison at Fort Adams Prepared.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 27.—The large and secure prison at Fort Adams, which has been designated by the War Department as one of the prisons to be used for the captivity of prisoners of war, has been thoroughly overhauled and placed in commission and ready for instant use. The prison behind the ramparts and swamp is one of the safest in this country. The fortifications are capable of holding over 3,000 prisoners, the number allotted during the civil war. Not once since its construction has a prisoner escaped from its inclosure.

The Twentieth Century.

The twentieth century will begin on Jan. 1, 1901, and end with 2000. People did not begin to reckon time from A. D. 1, but waited until about the 550th year of the Christian era. People who begin to take the great health restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, immediately after the first outbreak of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation, nervousness, or kidney trouble will date their cure immediately from them.

NEUTRALITY ORDERS ISSUED

Four of the Six Great Powers of Europe and Minor Countries Take Action.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA WAIT

Question of the Right of Search Causing Germany's Hesitation—Portugal's Delay of Much Advantage to Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The State Department posted a notice to-day stating it had been officially advised of the issuance of neutrality orders by Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Russia, and Colombia. To these should be added Great Britain, that country having issued a neutrality proclamation, although the State Department has not yet been officially advised of the fact. It is supposed also that the official notice of France's neutrality will be received by to-morrow, as press dispatches announce that a proclamation was agreed upon at yesterday's Cabinet council at Paris. Up to to-night, however, the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, had not received any notice of such proclamation.

Including France, four out of the six great powers of Europe have declared their neutrality—namely, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia. Neither Germany nor Austria has yet acted. The delay of Austria does not cause surprise, as Austria's sympathy with Spain is more pronounced than that of any other country of Europe. It is not doubted, however, that Austria will assume a neutral attitude sooner or later. The delay of Germany is felt to be due solely to Germany's consulting her own commercial interests before shaping the exact terms of her neutrality proclamation. From the first Germany and Great Britain have opposed the right of search as detrimental to British and German commerce. Thus far Spain has announced a much more radical doctrine than the United States in this matter. The Spanish order published in the Official Gazette last Monday announced the purpose of exercising the right of search of all merchant ships on the high seas. The President's proclamation of yesterday qualified the right of search by saying that it "is to be exercised with strict regard of the right of neutrals, and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with, except on the clearest ground of suspicion, &c."

It is understood that this matter of right of search is causing the hesitation on the part of Germany, and that if it is satisfactorily established that German merchant ships shall not be subject to harassment, Germany will adopt the same course as other nations.

The action already taken by four of the six great powers shows there will be no concert of interference either between the great powers or between the three powers constituting the Dreibund.

The attitude of Portugal is felt to be more important just at present than that of any of the great powers of Europe, owing to the presence of the Spanish fleet at the Cape Verde Islands, belonging to Portugal. Neither the State Department nor the Portuguese Minister at Washington, Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, had received word up to to-night as to the purpose of Portugal on the question of neutrality. This caused considerable apprehension in official circles here, as it was felt that Portugal's vicinage to Spain might incline her to withhold neutrality for a time. She owns the Cape Verde group, the Azores, and the Maderias, which would give the Spanish fleet three very important bases of operation. Late in the day the press dispatches from Lisbon saying that the Cabinet council would declare neutrality to-morrow relieved this apprehension considerably. The effect of the decree will be to compel the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde to leave immediately. It is felt, however, that Portugal has done her neighbor a good turn in deferring the proclamation until to-morrow, as the Spanish fleet has been laying in stores and coal for several days past, and doubtless will be fully equipped and ready to sail before the neutrality proclamation forces them out of Portuguese waters.

Colombia is the only South or Central American country which thus far has declared neutrality. Spain has counted much on the co-operation of Spanish-American countries, but there is no reason to doubt that all of them will adopt a neutral position.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps dismiss the report coming from Europe that another move toward European intervention will be made as soon as Spain suffers a decisive reverse. This is said to be purely conjectural, as no such move has taken form thus far by the exchange of notes. It is accepted as settled that no more ships intended for the American Navy can leave the ports of those countries which have declared their neutrality. This result is most serious in the case of the cruiser Albany, now at the Armstrong yards, Elswick, England. The view among diplomatic officials is that neither the Albany nor the torpedo boat Somers can leave, even though the United States flag was raised over them before the proclamation of neutrality was issued. It is said the raising of the flag cannot avoid the manifest uses of the ship for war purposes.

CLEARANCES DURING THE WAR.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding Issues Instructions to Customs Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding to-day issued the following instructions for the guidance of customs officers:

1. Clearances will be refused to any vessels for a port or place blockaded by the United States.
2. Clearance will be refused to any vessel carrying goods which are contraband of war for any Spanish port.
3. Clearance will be refused to any vessel carrying coal for any Spanish port.
4. Clearance will be refused to any American vessel for any Spanish port.
5. Up to and including May 21, 1898, clearance will be granted to any Spanish merchant vessel now in any port or place of the United States for any foreign port, except a port blockaded by the United States, provided that such vessel shall not have on board any officers in the military or naval service of Spain, or any coal, (except such as may be necessary for the voyage,) or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any dispatch of or to the Spanish Government. Collectors will issue a certificate to any such vessel on clearance, reciting that said vessel has complied with the provisions of the proclamation of the President of the United States, signed April 26, 1898, and by virtue of that proclamation is entitled to continue her voyage, if met at sea by any United States ship, except to a blockaded port. To the certificate shall be attached a copy of the proclamation aforesaid.

Clearance in ballast will be granted to any Spanish merchant vessel which, prior to April 21, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in the United States as soon as her cargo is discharged, for any foreign port, except a port blockaded by the United States, provided such vessel shall not have on board any officer in the military or naval service of Spain, or any dispatch of or to the Spanish Government. Collectors will issue a certificate to any such vessel on clearance reciting that said vessel has complied with the provisions of the proclamation of the President of the United States, signed April 26, 1898, and by virtue of the proclamation is entitled to continue on her voyage if met at sea by a United States ship, except to a blockaded port.

To the certificate shall be attached a copy of the proclamation aforesaid.

6. Clearance will be granted to any American or neutral vessel destined for a neutral port with a cargo for neutral port without regard to the kind of cargo, on compliance with the provisions of the law.

Where officers of customs have reason to believe that coal or articles considered contraband of war are destined for the use of enemies of the United States, clearance will be withheld until a report has been forwarded to and instructions issued by the department.

7. Clearance will be issued in all other cases in compliance with the provisions of law.
8. Collectors in doubt in any particular application for clearance will telegraph promptly the facts to the department, and withhold clearance until instructed.
9. The department declines to give general advice to masters and owners of vessels, shippers, consignees, &c. Any specific case requiring action by the department must be submitted by those concerned to the proper officer of the customs, who, if in doubt, will communicate with the department and await instructions before taking action.

HAITI HELD TO HER TREATY.

She Fears That a Fulfillment Would Invite Spanish Attack.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 27.—The Haitian Government is somewhat worried by the obligations of the treaty with the United States, fearing that a fulfillment of Articles XV., XXX., and XXXII. would invite a Spanish attack. The Government wishes to restrict its policy to [illegible] neutrality.

United States Minister W. F. Powell has assured the Government that America will exact all the obligations of the treaty, and has demanded that no shelter shall be given a privateer in any circumstances.

Spain not having equal treaty privileges with the United States, an opposite course, Mr. Powell contends, must necessarily be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act. The Government is well disposed to America, and will probably acquiesce.

The French Minister has intimated to a correspondent that he expects European intervention in the war between the United States and Spain.

NEUTRALITY OF ITALY.

Announcement by Count Bonin Longare in the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, April 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Count Bonin Longare, in reply to questions, said that the Spanish Government had declared sulphur contraband of war. The Italian Government, he added, was fully impressed with the importance of the sulphur trade for Italy and Sicily, but thought it advisable not to make a declaration on the subject at the present moment.

With reference to reports that sailors were being enrolled in Italy for service in the United States Navy, Count Bonin Longare said the Government was without official information as to the matter, but that orders would be given for a strict observance of neutrality and the provisions of the Penal Code.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Ensign E. T. Pollock is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the New York.

Commander J. K. Winn, retired, is appointed Prize Commissioner, Key West.

Assistant Engineer T. D. Parker is ordered to the Puritan.

Paymaster J. Q. Lovell is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Solace.

Ensign J. R. Edie is detached from the New York and ordered immediately to the Cushing.

Lieut. F. H. Sherman is detached with and ordered to command the Passaic.

Surgeon T. C. Craig, retired, is appointed member and Recorder of Board of Examination, Brooklyn.

Lieut. F. H. Reich, retired, is ordered to the office of the Judge Advocate General.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Field, retired, is ordered to the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Lieut. R. M. Lisle, retired, is ordered to the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Commander T. A. Lyons, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

Surgeon P. Leach is detached as member and Recorder of the Board of Medical Examination, New York, and ordered to continue duties at the hospital, New York.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. B. Hancock is ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers, retired, is ordered to the marine recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Surgeon D. O. Lewis is detached from the marine recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Medical Examination.

Surgeon H. L. Law, retired, is ordered to the Wabash.

Lieut. D. C. Woodrow, retired, is ordered to temporary duty in charge of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District.

Lieut. William Little, retired, is ordered as executive officer of the Constitution.

Medical Director D. Bloodgood, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Commander R. M. G. Brown, retired, is ordered to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. C. M. McCarteney, retired, is ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Assistant Engineer W. H. P. Creighton, retired, is ordered to duty with the tug Mary Wittick.

Commander J. C. Morong, retired, is appointed Inspector in charge of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District.

Commander J. J. Brice, retired, is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. J. C. Burnett, retired, is ordered to the navy recruiting rendezvous, San Francisco.

Lieut. D. L. Wilson, retired, is ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington.

Mate Philip L. Cosgrove, appointed April 26.

Mate John Peterson, appointed April 26.

Tampa Bay Hotel Opened.

J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern General Passenger Agent of the Plant System in this city, received a telegram yesterday from Tampa saying that the Tampa Bay Hotel has been formally opened, not only for the accommodation of army headquarters, but to the general public. The entire staff of help, part of which was already on its way North, has been recalled, and the house will be kept open until the necessities of war shall have passed.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane. N. Y.

Wireless warfare—the sensation of the moment.
Explosions at long range, through air, brick walls, or armor plate—without wires or other artificial conductor.
Hon. Chauncey M. Depew will fire off a cannon by this method on Monday Evening next at Madison Square Garden—Electrical Show.
To be held under the auspices of the New York Electrical Society—May 2 to 31.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE
10 Years Old.
The American Gentleman's Whiskey.
A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives,
3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap, Facial Cream, and Facial Powder should be used by every one who values a good complexion. A sample of each sufficient for 3 weeks' use for 20 cents. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., N. Y.

LEAKY ROOFS If you are Building, send for our Booklet on Metal Tiles, Shingles, and High Grade Roofing Plates, also our book on The "STAR" Ventilator mailed FREE.
MERCHANT & CO., 247 Water St., New York.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
[illegible]

The Wanamaker Store

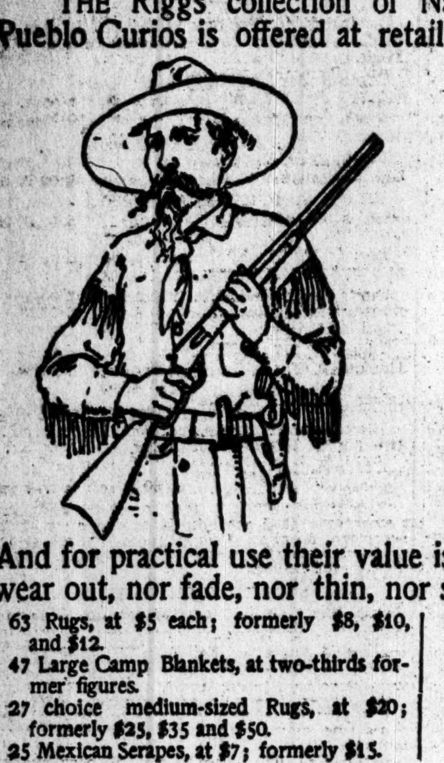
Business and Belligerency

IT is with no careless nor indifferent feeling toward the present deeply important conditions that we say that war news will not detract from the value of our store news. War is happily an abnormal condition and will pass, but the needs of the individual are constant and never-ending. There will be eating and drinking and dressing and home-making, whatever the news from Philippines or Caribbean.

We shall not mix belligerency with business. The store will go on, brighter, bigger, better than ever. If the conditions shall occasion price-lowering in certain lines,—a public profit through private misfortune,—we shall enable you to gain by it. Beyond this, look for no further comment on matters outside the set lines of our established duty:—the supplying of your needs promptly, inexpensively, dependably and *well*.

Low Prices on Indian Rugs

THE Riggs collection of Navajo Blankets and Rugs and Pueblo Curios is offered at retail this morning on a wholly new price basis. The value of the collection has been wholly disregarded. The figures now marked on the goods are based on purely mercantile *cost*, and often that is forgotten.



The assortment of Blankets, or Rugs, is unique. Their singular value as decorations for couches, smoking-rooms and cozy corners has been well appreciated. They have a barbaric beauty, a savage sort of symmetry in pattern in weaving, that is all their own. And for practical use their value is beyond dispute. They never wear out, nor fade, nor thin, nor stiffen.

63 Rugs, at $5 each; formerly $8, $10, and $12.
47 Large Camp Blankets, at two-thirds former figures.
27 choice medium-sized Rugs, at $20; formerly $25, $35 and $50.
25 Mexican Serapes, at $7; formerly $15.
10 choice Exhibition Rugs, at two-thirds former figures.
54 Antique Blankets, at two-thirds former figures.
15 Mexican Serapes, at $18; formerly $35.
All relics, curios and archæological specimens at one-half former prices.

Children's Shoes for Good Service. SATISFACTORILY shod for little outlay with our "935" and "936." You may pay twice as much as we ask for these, and the feet of your children will be no better fitted, nor will you be better pleased. They look well, too. Vamps of kidskin, soles of stout oak leather, tops of dull oxide and tips of sole leather; laced or buttoned, 8 1-2 to 10 1-2, $1.20; 11 to 2, $1.40.

Baby's first shoes, about 1600 pairs, pink, blue, white or brown kid with kid soles, laced or buttoned, at 25c. a pair. They merit a 50c. mark.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Babies' Short Dresses. THE "winter babies" are now approaching that important period when the long dress is discarded and the active little legs are given fuller opportunities. News of Short Dresses will interest many a mother. Here it is:—a choice from a hundred styles, from 50c. to $6,—with these special items:—

At 50c.—Bishop dress of nainsook, neatly trimmed on neck and sleeves.
At 85c.—Dress of nainsook, round yoke of plaits and hemstitching, ruffle of embroidery on yoke, neck and sleeves.
At $1.35—Dress of fine nainsook; yoke of fine plaits front and back, band of fine insertion around the yoke, revering ruffle of embroidery over the shoulder.
At $2.25—Dress of fine nainsook; wide skirt with clusters of fine plaits, tiny yoke of fine plaits, insertion and hand feather hemstitching; embroidery ruffle around yoke, band of insertion, ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Stylish, Well-made Clothing to Order. IF you've been accustomed to pay in the neighborhood of $50 for a suit, let us show you how we give just as good satisfaction in every respect for $15 less. Here's a genuine hand-made Scotch homespun, which we make up into perfectly fitting sack suits at $35. You'll pay $50 for its equal with most custom tailors.

At $25, $30 and $35, sack suits of cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds in attractive patterns. Depend upon being satisfactorily fitted, in correct style.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Timely Offerings in the Book Store. BOOKS that treat of naval warfare—modes of attack and defense;—history of our own, and the country opposing us; maps of the two nations, etc.,—interest in all these has become lively since war has been declared. We've a big counterful of the desired information in any shape. Military map of Cuba, prepared by the U. S. Government, 4 parts, $2; mounted on linen, with roller, $4.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

New Prices on Women's Suits. WE'VE sold a great many high-grade suits here this Spring, yet, in adjusting stock, it is found that there are too many remaining. A quick change in the figures at which they were marked will doubtless make a quick change in ownership. There's not an undesirable garment in the offering—not one for which you'd hesitate to pay the former price. Note the very substantial saving when you make your selection from the following:

At $12 (values $18 to $25)—Tailor-made suits of serges, and broadcloths; fly-front and Saddler jackets, lined with silk; correctly hanging skirts, percaline lined.

At $20 (values $37 to $50)—In broadcloths, coverts and serges; fly-front, blouse and Saddler jackets; all beautifully made and all silk lined.

At $25 (values $37 to $60)—Handsome dresses in broadcloths and fancy materials; blouse, Saddler or fly-front jackets; a number artistically braid-trimmed; all lined throughout with silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

The American Navy. THE United States has few prouder pages in her history than those given to the exploits of her navy. Are you familiar with them?

How many of these names do you know *well*,—well enough to recall all that is associated with them;—Serapis, Levant, Cyane, Peacock, Shannon, Phoebe, Penguin, Boxer? Are they unfamiliar? Every one of them is an important name in American history, and most of them are names of honor, although they are not names of American ships.

Of course you can find out about them from any one of the naval histories, but then, you would get nothing *but* naval history. Any good United States History will tell you of them,—but then, you will get nothing but United States history.

In Ridpath's History of the World, you find all about them *and all history beside*. It will be a constant astonishment to you to find how thoroughly even the little details are covered, in a single work. If ever a history deserved the title *universal*, this does.

The Wanamaker History Club furnishes you with the eight massive volumes of the set, at about one-half the publisher's price, and on easy terms of monthly payments which render the expense a thing of no consequence to you.

Full particulars and specimen pages sent on request.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DEBATING WAR TAX BILL

Mr. Dingley Expounds the Measure in the House and Asks United Action.

MR. BAILEY FOR THE MINORITY

Contends for an Income Tax and Coinage of Silver Seigniorage—Mr. Dolliver Makes an Eloquent War Oration.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The opening of the debate on the war revenue measure attracted crowds to the House galleries to-day, and the attendance on the floor was also large.

Without any evidence of excitement or preliminaries of any kind the House went into Committee of the Whole immediately after the reading of the Journal, and entered upon the consideration of the bill. Owing to its importance, Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, did not ask that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with, as is usual with bills of minor importance.

The reading of the bill, which consists of forty-four pages, occupied an hour and ten minutes. Mr. Dingley then took the floor to open the debate. Owing to hoarseness, he said he should confine himself to a general statement and reserve particulars for the five-minute debate. The bill, he said, was distinctly a war measure, forced upon the country by the war with Spain in which we were now engaged. In war, he said, it was essential that we should stand as a unit, shoulder to shoulder, as it was only through such united action that hostilities could be abbreviated and brought to an end at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Dingley called attention to the vast cost of modern engines of war, which made war now much more costly than formerly. This demand upon our resources, he said, came just as the country was emerging from a long period of deficiencies of revenue, and was just beginning to see the light.

Mr. Dingley on War Demands.

Mr. Dingley then proceeded with his argument, pointing out the condition of the Treasury, the extraordinary demands upon it for war purposes, and the necessity not only of providing the additional revenue which would be raised by the bill, but authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money on the credit of the Government. He followed closely the lines of the report, which he drew to accompany the bill when it was reported to the House yesterday.

He emphasized the necessity of united action in support of the measure in order not only to impress Spain, but the countries of Europe with the profound conviction that the American Congress and the American people stood shoulder to shoulder without regard to party in the determination to prosecute to a successful termination the war we had undertaken.

Mr. Dingley spoke with great earnestness, and was listened to with profound attention. Many of the Democrats left their places and took seats on the Republican side, in order to hear the better. With great impressiveness Mr. Dingley said that, unless all signs fail, the war would not be a three months' affair, nor a six months' affair, and that the more preparations we made both for offense and defense the shorter it would be.

The Bond Issue Question.

When he reached the question of the bond issue he was besieged with questions by Mr. McMillin, Mr. Sayers, and other Democrats, and there was some discussion of the probable cost of the war. Mr. Sayers ventured an estimate of $800,000,000 per annum, which Mr. Dingley rejected, calling attention to the fact that the civil war cost $1,100,000,000 per annum. Mr. Sayers, while avowing his willingness to vote every dollar necessary to prosecute the war, contended that there was no necessity for authorizing in this bill the raising of $700,000,000 when Congress would meet again in December. A plethoric Treasury in time of war, he argued, would invite endless schemes of speculators until it was gone.

Mr. Dingley pointed out that the authorization for $500,000,000 of bonds was simply an authorization. If not needed, all the bonds would not be issued.

Mr. Dingley briefly discussed the proposition which the minority would advance for an income tax as a substitute for the bond proposition. The Supreme Court had decided the tax unconstitutional, and yet it was proposed in place of an authorization to borrow money to remand the Government to what would come out of a lawsuit which had already been decided against the Government. "It seems so preposterous in such an emergency," said Mr. Dingley, "that I can hardly believe such a proposition is to be seriously presented."

The proposition to coin the silver seigniorage, he characterized as one of the absurdities of finance which was never heard of beyond the borders of the United States. Seigniorage was the profit from coinage. We are not now coining silver. Mr. Dingley received a hearty round of applause when he concluded.

Mr. Bailey for the Minority.

Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, followed Mr. Dingley with the opening argument on his side. He said that his side realized as much as the other the necessity of raising revenue to carry on the war, and they stood willing to co-operate in placing at the disposal of the Government every material aid for the prosecution of the war to a successful and speedy termination. There would be no difference of opinion that the Government should be abundantly provided with revenue. But, said he, the minority would not be either led or driven into the support of measures which commended themselves neither to their conscience nor their judgment.

They reserved the right to oppose the measures by which the majority proposed to provide the war funds. Mr. Bailey spoke with a trace of bitterness of the treatment the minority had received at the hands of the majority. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee had said that the pending bill followed closely the system of war taxation which obtained at the close of the civil war. That system, Mr. Bailey said, had been followed in respect to those taxes which fell most heavily upon the producing and consuming classes. Beer, tobacco, and other articles were taxed, but in one respect, in his opinion, utterly indefensible, the system in vogue in the civil war had been discarded. The tax on bank capital and bank deposits was omitted. At one-half of 1 per cent. such a tax would produce $10,000,000. If there was one species of property above all others that ought to be the subject of extraordinary taxation, it was bank deposits, the only form of property owned by one class which was used by another.

Plea for an Income Tax.

There were in the banks of the United States $1,700,000,000 of deposits. Proceeding with his criticism of this and some other features of the bill, Mr. Bailey declared that, imperfect as it was, his side of the House would take it if the other side would accept their proposition for an income tax, which would provide an additional increase of $100,000,000. [Democratic applause.]

He thought the estimate of Mr. Dingley ($25,000,000 a month for war expenses) a reasonable one, and said that if the income tax provision were made a part of the bill we would not need to mortgage the future to fight a single battle of this unhappy strife. Mr. Bailey also contended for the proposition to coin $48,000,000 of the silver seigniorage, and to that he thought an issue of $58,000,000 of legal-tender notes could be added with propriety. The greenback circulation could be extended that far without danger. He was himself as far from believing in fiatism as anybody, but he said he had no more doubt than he had that there was a God in heaven that we could safely issue $58,000,000 of non-interest bearing notes, and he did not think a man on the floor would rise in his place and deny it.

The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley) advocated the placing of a bonded debt upon this country of $600,000,000. Whenever the country's credit ought to be pledged he would be willing to do this, but there was not, in his opinion, any necessity for mortgaging that credit at this time.

"To Tax the Rich Man."

"We propose," said Mr. Bailey, "to tax the rich men now rather than to mortgage the energies of the poor men for coming generations." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Discussing the question of the Supreme Court's decision on the income tax case he declared that no question was ever settled until it was settled rightly. He felt that the decision of the court was wrong, and for one he would have another case passed upon by the court in the belief that the court might reverse its decision. He made this statement, he said, without in any way reflecting upon the court. The court, upon the occasion of its decision in 1894, had hung in the balance. One of the Justices had changed his opinion within a month. The decision had been rendered by a court divided 5 to 4. That demonstrated the fact that it was still an open question. Mr. Bailey then entered upon an extended argument upon the constitutionality of an income tax, combatting the theory that it was a direct tax inhibited by the Constitution.

Mr. Bailey said the income tax provision which the minority had drawn, and which would be offered by Mr. McMillin, had been drawn to meet that portion of the court's decision which was unanimous, and in which he concurred, by exempting Federal, State, county, and municipal bonds. Mr. Bailey declared that the income tax was the most just tax ever conceived. It was the only tax that rose with a man's ability to pay and fell with his inability to pay. It was the only tax that increased in times of prosperity and decreased in adversity. It took from the citizen only when the citizen was able to pay.

As for the argument that the tax would be evaded because men would perjure themselves, it carried no weight with him. That was simply a plea to save rich perjurers from hell, where they ought to be. "If I were rich and prosperous," concluded Mr. Bailey, "I would contribute of my abundance to my country in this time of stress because I would not want it said in the history of these times that the poor gave more of their blood than the rich were willing to give of their treasure." [Applause.]

Mr. Dolliver's Address.

Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, was then recognized. He was listened to with close attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke as follows:

"When the United States decided upon a policy involving the immediate prospect of war it became the duty of Congress to set about at once to provide the money needed to carry on the military and naval operations.

"There are two ways in which a Government can support a large expense of this character, either by collecting it in cash or by borrowing it on credit. The Committee on Ways and Means has fully considered both methods, and we have made up our minds that the Government ought to pay as it goes so far as it can, leaving as little of the burden of our intervention in Cuba to the future as possible.

"If the war upon which we are about to enter was to secure new National possessions, or any other acquisition of material assets, the case might present a view somewhat different. But here for the first time in the history of the world a Nation has of its own volition thrown away any prospect of aggrandizement, and has based its action upon disinterested grounds, so that what we are about to do, however much it may minister to the present satisfaction and moral comfort of the community, concerns posterity vastly less than it does us.

"It is we who sympathize, it is we who have been moved by the inspiration of compassion and charity, and it is hardly credible that we are going to belittle the great proceeding by delicately contriving that the next generation shall bear the expense of it. Therefore we have felt that we ought to pay as we go, so far as is consistent with the imposition of a reasonable burden of war taxes.

Not a Question of Politics.

"Men have risen in this debate to threaten those of us who are responsible for the introduction of this measure with the penalties of public indignation and warning the Administration of the popular resentment that is to follow the enactment of this law. I do not believe a word of it. If there ever was a case in the history of the world where a situation amounting to a declaration of war was the direct result of the wish and purpose of the people themselves, it is in this case. It is entirely creditable to the people of the United States that they have been governed through this troubled period by motives higher than party politics and more generous than their own material interest. This country knew something in advance of the expenses of war, and all these things the American people have pondered in their hearts. While that mighty tide of public opinion was rising, the Nation was lifted on billows of enthusiasm, which no partisan leadership could either suppress or control. It cannot be said that the President of the United States has plunged his country into war. If he had done so, heedlessly putting in peril the welfare of a country like this, instead of being entitled, as he is, to the respect and confidence of the world, it would be better that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea. History will acquit the President of such an act of hostility to the public welfare. Instead of having tried to inflame the public opinion of the country, he has tried to moderate and direct it. Instead of throwing away the prospect of a peaceful settlement, he has allied himself with every honorable influence in favor of such a solution of the perilous questions involved. He has been maligned by his enemies and misunderstood by his friends, because he has had the wisdom to inquire, the prudence to prepare, and the statesmanship to look before and after.

"If it should turn out that the people of the United States have blundered, if the time should ever come when the burden, the bloodshed, and the expense of our Cuban protectorate stirs up the opposition of the country, there is at least one man in the public life of these times who will be able to look his countrymen squarely in the face and say to them, 'I did the best I could to save my fellow-citizens from these disasters and these burdens.' When I hear men complain that the President has given his party in this crisis a timid and hesitating leadership, I cannot forbear expressing my own satisfaction that he was great enough in heart and brain and conscience in the presence of a public danger to think of his country as well as of his party, and instead of strutting before the world was willing to become in a real sense the servant of the American people. In that view of our present surroundings there is satisfaction also in the fact that our case, as finally stated by Congress, is good both in law and in equity.

British Sympathy Gained.

"I do not predict the size and the cost of the undertaking in which we are embarked, but my conviction is that we will gain all that we lose and infinitely more. Two things we have already gained, and one is the outspoken sympathy of the great English-speaking race, of which we are a part, and another is a larger sense of the unity of the American people, a unity that has already killed the spirit of sectionalism, taken the poison out of partisan strife, and brought in the better era of American patriotism.

"Nor do I think that our people will ever regret the part they have assumed. There are times in the life of nations when they are moved upon impulses so pure that the approbation of the national conscience is a full reward for sacrifice, however grievous.

"Such an hour has come to the people of the United States, putting to silence, let us hope, the passion of party politics, and lifting the whole Nation above the care of stocks and bonds and lands and offices into the upper atmosphere, where the hidden things of liberty and civilization are brought to light.

"After more than fifty years of patient toleration, the time had come at last to make an end to the state of anarchy in Cuba. As the moment for action approached every emotion was subordinated in the National purpose to the high and patriotic motives which mankind everywhere must approve.

"We have not acted upon a sudden provocation, great or small. Again and again the Nation has ignored its interests, conquered its sympathies, and restrained its wrath, that no just imputation might be made against us in the supreme court of the world's opinion. There is not a country of Europe, which, if situated as we are, would have endured what we have suffered in the succession of civil wars which for the last generation have desolated that helpless island of the seas. History will be our judge that in all these years for the sake of the world's peace we have chosen to wrong ourselves rather than to give warrant to a suspicion of injustice against the Government of Spain.

No Motive of Selfishness.

"We have not coveted her territory. We have not obstructed her administration. We have not withheld from her dynasty or from her people the offices of international courtesy and good will. If in times of insurrection and disorder we have interposed to promote the tranquillity of the island, our mediation has never concealed a spirit of covetousness. Nor have we ever laid the weight of a little finger on the sovereignty of Spain.

"In the crisis of the past three years, it is true, we have not been careless and unimpassioned spectators. We could not be without despising every instinct of the National life, without disowning every tradition of the National history. Yet even under the pressure of popular feeling we have scrupulously kept within the law of nations, not even sending a message of hope and courage to the struggling army of liberation in Cuba.

"We have citizens there whose property has been totally destroyed, their business broken up, and they themselves cast, without trial, into the military prisons of Havana or left to beg among the miserable refugees about Matanzas. Yet, though we speak the English tongue, we have consented to negotiate for their relief, and have feebly tried to do with diplomatic correspondence what other countries are accustomed to do with shot and shell.

"Yet we did not complain. It was a part of the National policy of peace, a continuous incident of our hereditary mode of life with the Spanish race. Up to this time neither the love of liberty nor the interest of commerce, nor the wrongs of injured citizens have interrupted our amicable intercourse with Spain. A forbearance like that, such an anxiety to keep the peace, born of neither weakness nor fear, presents a record of National self-restraint that has not escaped the attention of the world at large. Even in the troubled time when rumor and hearsay successfully competed with the truth for a place in the headlines of the daily press the President of the United States kept his course, refusing to be coerced or driven, or turned aside, calm in the approbation of his own conscience, grateful for the confidence of men of sense, indifferent to the noise of cheap and transient tongues.

Eulogizing the President.

"From the day he entered upon his great responsibility he has kept before his face one supreme and ultimate thing, the liberty of Cuba, and with it ever present hope, the peace, and happiness of his own country. If any have grown restless and uneasy in the slow movement of events, if this Chamber has been degraded by brutal and incoherent slanders against his name, the honest zeal of some has tried to outrun him to the goal, and the crafty zeal of others to run over him, the time for controversy with all such is passed.

"But as one who has never for a moment doubted his wisdom or his patriotism, I venture the prediction that when these days of feverish and dabbling criticisms are forgotten the world will hold in increasing honor that brave and kindly man who in the midst of an unexampled clamor, his lips sealed by the very nature of his duty, has had the moral heroism, while the smallest chance remained, to stand as the Magistrate of a Christian people exercising the influence of his office for an honorable peace. The fact that all these humane aspirations of our Government, known and read of all men, have called out no adequate response either from Havana or Madrid, fully verifies the picture of Spain drawn by the historian Buckle—'She sleeps on unmoved, unheeding, impassive, receiving no impression from the outside world and making no impression upon it.'

The Events of the Last Two Months.

"Even the events of the last two months, in which our people have waited in pitiful silence, while a board of officers famous and honored in the service have taken testimony that tells the awful tragedy of our ill-fated man-of-war, have not awakened her. That testimony, including the unanswerable witness of the wreck itself, is now before the world, and if the National indignation has not long since avenged the ghastly crime it is because all hearts have been stirred by the revelation of a crime still more ghastly—the atrocity which deliberately planned the extermination of an innocent community, and within sight of our own shores has turned the fairest landscape of the earth into a hideous spectacle of cruelty and torture. The despair of men and women, the bitter cry of starving children, the agonies of the living, the skeletons of the dead, these incredible realities in Spanish warfare have driven from the minds of the American people all thought of themselves, of their commerce scattered to the winds, of their property despoiled, of their countrymen cast into dungeons, of their seamen entrapped and assassinated; all thought even of the ragged little army of freedom yonder in the invincible mountains of Santiago, and have filled the heart of the great Republic with a sense of its divine mission to help and mercy to the perishing multitudes of that wasted and stricken population.

"We cannot stop now to put forward a claim to be reckoned in the coinage of a bankrupt Treasury for the noble ship which lies to-day, broken and dismantled, in the most infamous harbor of all the seas. We do not know how to find any paltry calculation the equivalent of human lives. We will not betray our dead. The Nation of America, in the fear of God, counting all the cost, exacts from Spain indemnity in full for the abuses of the past. Not the spoil of subjugated provinces, but the emancipation of an oppressed race; not the ransom of besieged cities, but the nobler satisfaction of raising the flag of a free commonwealth, to keep watch with tender gratitude for ever above the dust of the unforgotten heroes of the Maine."

Effect of Mr. Dolliver's Speech.

While Mr. Dolliver was speaking many of the ladies in the galleries wept, and when he concluded his brilliant peroration there was not a dry eye in the vast hall. The demonstration which followed continued for several minutes.

Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) in stating the position of the Populists, announced his unalterable opposition to the bond provision of the bill. Nothing, he declared, could cause such a shudder among the people of the country as the announcement that they were to be saddled with another bond issue.

Mr. Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) in a ten-minute speech, said that the bill proposed to place at the disposal of the Government $690,000,000 in addition to the ordinary revenues. The expenses of the civil war in 1864 were $1,100,000,000. But the Government was then supporting an army of 2,000,000 men and fleets containing four times as many warships as we now had. While no one would go further than he in the support of the Government, with the facts before him he felt convinced that $690,000,000 was vastly too large a sum to appropriate. It was dangerous. The corridors of the Capitol are already swarming with men seeking fat contracts. The President would be more than human if he could resist their importunities.

Then discussing the provisions of the bill, he asked why the taxes were to be exclusively levied against the poor. Why did not the rich railroads bear a part of the burden? Why did not the colossal Standard Oil bear its share? The burden should fall equally upon all interests.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Ohio,) gave notice of an amendment to prevent the invalidation of instruments on which the stamps due were inadvertently omitted.

Mr. Ridgeley (Pop., Kan.,) closed the debate with some brief remarks in opposition to the bond feature of the bill. At 5 o'clock the House recessed until 8 o'clock.

The night session of the House was devoted to brief speeches by members who were unable to secure time during the day. Many of the speakers only had time to ask permission to extend their remarks in the record. Only two Republicans, Mr. Gibson of Tennessee and Mr. Olmstead of New York, spoke to-night. The Democrats and Populists all opposed the bond proposition.

THE SENATE WILL NOT DELAY.

Minority to Define Its Objection to the Bond Clause—Postal Savings Bill in Favor.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—While there is no doubt that the Senators of all parties who advocate the free-coinage of silver will oppose the bond feature of the War Revenue bill, the present prospect is that they will not seek to delay its passage on account of that provision. Senators Teller, Pettigrew, and Butler all expressed the opinion to-day that this would be the course pursued. Senator Jones of Arkansas declined to express any opinion upon the point, saying there had been no exchange of views upon it among the Democratic Senators.

The bond provision probably will be stricken out of the bill in the Committee on Finance and restored in the Senate. The full Democratic strength of the Finance Committee is relied upon to oppose the provision.

Senator Jones of Nevada, Silver Republican, is counted upon to support a motion to eliminate the bond feature. His vote would be decisive, as he holds the balance of power in the committee. In the event that the bill is reported to the Senate without the bond clause, the Republicans will move to reinsert it, after it is reported, and in this they hope to succeed with the assistance of several Democratic votes. The present idea of the Silver Republicans and Populists is to let the majority pass the bill in the shape that suits them, after a comparatively brief debate. They will find occasion to state their position explicitly, making clear their opposition to bonds, but they will not attempt to delay the passage of the measure by debate that would prove effectual for nothing but delay.

There will be an effort to amend the bill in committee by adding a provision for an income tax.

Senator Allen to-day gave notice of an amendment he will propose, providing for the revival of the income tax provision of the Wilson Tariff bill of 1894 and for the coinage of the silver seigniorage, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $200,000,000 worth of non-interest-bearing Treasury notes.

There was some discussion to-day in the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the bill introduced by Senator Chandler to provide for a popular loan through postal savings banks, and the suggestion was made that it might furnish a more acceptable means of raising funds for the war than the bond clause of the House Revenue bill. The measure provides for the issuance of postal savings notes of $50 and $100, payable to bearer and bearing 3 per cent. interest. A sub-committee was appointed for the consideration of the details of the bill. It was noticeable that all the members of the Post Office Committee present, including Republicans, as well as members of other parties, expressed a desire to avoid a bond issue if possible.

The Postal Savings bill was also under consideration, and the opinion was expressed that the committee would be able to report upon this measure after one more meeting.

THE SNUFF CLAUSE OBJECTED TO.

Delegation of Manufacturers Says the Law Would Be Retroactive.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A delegation of snuff manufacturers, representing 80 per cent. of the output in the United States, is in Washington against the clause in the proposed War Revenue bill, placing a stamp tax on snuff already in the hands of jobbers and retailers. The grounds of opposition, the delegation explains, are based, not on the increase of taxation, which they say would be cheerfully borne, but on the grounds that the tax on stock which has already gone out to the trade is a retroactive law, that it is a double tax, that it will cost as much to impose as will be realized from it, and that it is generally bad in principle and as a precedent.

A delegation of tobacco manufacturers and jobbers, representing large interests, is also here to protest against the same clause as applied to other tobacco.

COST OF ARMING THE CUBANS.

Senator Stewart Introduces a Resolution Asking for an Estimate.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Stewart (silver, Nev.,) introduced the following resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration:

"That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with an estimate of the amount of appropriation necessary to arm, equip, subsist, and furnish with munitions of war the Cuban Army now at war with Spain, and such additions as may be made thereto from the people of Cuba until the Spanish Army shall be expelled from the Island of Cuba or until the next session of Congress."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) suggested the resolution better go to the Committee on Military Affairs, and after a statement by Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) that the whole subject covered by the resolution was now being considered by proper committees of Congress and that there would be no delay in the matter Mr. Stewart agreed that the resolution should go to the Military Affairs Committee.

The Senate transacted no business of importance in its open session.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Collectors, Indian Agents, and Army and Navy Promotions.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Internal Revenue, Ninth District of Pennsylvania—HENRY L. HERSHEY.

Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels for the Eighth District—CHARLES H. WESTCOTT. For the Eastern District of Michigan—WILLIAM R. BATES.

Indian Agents—Daniel C. Miles of Massachusetts, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Oklahoma.

War—Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Assistant Surgeon, to be Major and Surgeon; First Lieut. W. O. Clark, Twelfth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. George G. Gatley, Fifth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Navy—Lieut. Thomas H. Stevens, to be Lieutenant Commander.

PROF. MOORE'S NOMINATION.

Confirmed by the Senate at the Urgent Request of the President.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Prof. John B. Moore to be First Assistant Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee decided informally upon the recommendation after the adjournment of its meeting to-day. At the committee's meeting the point was raised that in some of his writings Prof. Moore had deprecated some of the views on the Monroe doctrine held in this country, and the suggestion was made that the nomination should be held until the President could be conferred with upon the subject. Accordingly, Senators Lodge and Gray were appointed a sub-committee to visit the White House.

They found the President anxious to secure Mr. Moore's confirmation and disposed to minimize his views on Monroeism. He said he regarded Prof. Moore as especially fitted for the position, and that his knowledge of international questions was especially desirable at this time, reminding them that the Monroe doctrine was not to the front at present. The President's wishes were repeated to the members of the committee, and the immediate reporting of the matter to the Senate was decided upon, the committee taking the position that any delay in confirmation might lead to a general discussion of the Monroe doctrine, which probably would not enhance our National interests in Europe at this time. The nomination was accordingly reported and confirmed without opposition.

Hawaiian Question Urged.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held its regular weekly meeting to-day. Senator Morgan urged upon the committee the importance of again taking up the question of annexing the Hawaiian Islands. He said the islands were essential to the United States, in view of the war with Spain, and that no time should be lost in perfecting the treaty. Other members of the committee expressed the opinion that it was impracticable to proceed with the question at present.

BUDD DOBLE SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Testimony Given in Chicago That He Treated His Wife Cruelly.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Judge Brentano this morning heard the divorce suit of Hortenz Doble against Budd Doble, the well-known horseman and driver.

Mrs. Doble's maiden name was MacDonald. She was married in Chicago in January, 1894, but has not resided with her husband since last October. Mrs. Doble swore that her husband had struck her.

A deposition from Dr. Kenneth W. Pool, a celebrated London physician, was read, showing Doble had admitted to him that he had treated his wife unkindly and had failed to exhibit to her any affection. Judge Brentano took the matter under consideration.

Father Ritchie's Anniversary.

Haydn's Imperial Mass was sung at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the Episcopal Church of St. Ignatius, 56 West Fortieth Street, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Father Arthur Ritchie, who has been rector of the church since 1884. Father Ritchie celebrated, assisted by the Rev. Father P. A. H. Brown of St. John's Chapel and the Rev. Father Brown of St. Mary the Virgin, and the Rev. Dr. O. S. Prescott of the Colony Fathers, Boston. There were fifty priests in vestments in the body of the church, and a large attendance of the laity. After the anniversary service was concluded, a reception was tendered Father Ritchie, and John Emerson, a Warden of the church, presented him with a silver loving cup.

TO STOP CUSTOMS FRAUDS

Unusual Instructions for United States Consuls at Foreign Shipping Ports.

APPRAISERS TO HAVE FACTS

Co-operative Plan to Offset Undervaluations Suggested by Appraiser Wakeman Designed to Augment Government Revenues.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In furtherance of the efforts of the Treasury Department to stop undervaluations of imports at the Port of New York, the Secretary of State has issued confidential instructions to the Consular officers of the United States at important foreign ports, based upon suggestions submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman of the Port of New York.

Investigations conducted by special agents of the Treasury Department and by Appraiser Wakeman have disclosed that large inroads into the revenues of the Government have been made, and are still being made, by gross undervaluations of merchandise shipped to this country by foreign manufacturers consigned to resident agents of such manufacturers. This method of consignment makes it difficult, in some cases impossible, for the customs officer to ascertain the actual market value of the goods in question.

In order to fortify the examiners and experts of the United States Appraisers at New York and other ports, the United States Consular officers abroad are instructed to collect specific information and send it promptly to the United States Appraisers. The instructions sent to the American Consuls by the Secretary of State are to comply as nearly as possible with the suggestions made by Appraiser Wakeman. These suggestions embrace four general requests, as follows:

First—That Consuls shall send immediately sample books and sample cards with price upon each sample as soon as they receive them. These books should contain weight of lineal meter or yard and quality number in textiles. The Consuls should insist that the "manufacturer's statement" of cost of production required to be attached to invoices of "consigned goods" should show the itemized cost of production, and not certify to invoices showing lump sums only. The Consuls should also insist that net weights be stated on invoices of each style and quality, and not allow one sum to represent the weight of goods contained in the case.

Consuls to Keep Watch.

Second—Consuls should inform the State Department at stated periods (say monthly) of changes in the market value of goods, cause of such changes—such as changes in cost of raw material—rates of wages, &c.

Third—Consuls should ascertain and report difference in the prices of goods purchased direct from the manufacturers and in goods of similar character consigned to American houses, and furnish information as often as necessary as to values of goods bearing ad valorem rates of duty, which are shipped from their respective consular districts. Consuls should require that all charges appear separately in invoices, that appraising officers may determine which are dutiable and non-dutiable. Consuls' attention should be called to Section 31, Act of July 24, 1897, which prohibits the entry of goods at any of our ports manufactured wholly or in part by convict labor.

Fourth—Consuls should make notations showing the actual market value of the goods on each invoice certified by them which they believe to be undervalued.

It is believed by the Treasury Department authorities that with such information as is outlined, regularly transmitted to the United States appraisers, the latter will be strongly fortified in their resistance of the constant attempts at undervaluations. Much specific information has also been requested by Appraiser Wakeman, and its transmission by the Consuls is directed by the Secretary of State's circular letter.

The United States Consul at St. Gall, Switzerland, is especially directed to report monthly the stitch rate on cotton embroideries and handkerchiefs. A large proportion of the alleged undervaluations on the "consigned plan" has been attributed to the importations from St. Gall.

St. Gall Question Opens Up Others.

These unusual instructions to United States Consuls are in a measure caused by the recent controversy between New York importers of St. Gall goods and the customs authorities. The American Consuls at Manchester and Glasgow are directed to have the size, point, and quality plainly noted on all invoices of Nottingham bed sets, curtains, and shams. Consuls at Italian ports are to insist that shippers of marble goods of every description furnish sketches showing design and dimensions and details of construction of each piece, and the number of the case in which it is packed; they are also to ascertain and report the prices at which the manufacturers sell these goods in Carrara and Florence.

American Consuls at the various manufacturing centres in France are to advise shippers to carefully note the number of threads to the square inch contained in all flax and cotton. Consuls at Hongkong and other Chinese ports are directed to forward at frequent intervals price lists or quotations on the following enumerated articles: Birds' nests, lichees preserved in tin, bamboo shoot, shrimp sauce, oyster sauce, plum sauce, bean sauce, soy sauce, preserved ginger, beansticks, and dried mushrooms. Consuls at Hamburg, Germany; Prague, Austria, and Shanghai, China, are to furnish all available information as to what constitute "crude douns, not advanced in any manner." Consuls at Syrian ports are to report often the market values of Syrian food products.

All of this information is ordered by the State Department, because, in the opinion of the customs authorities, it "will facilitate and improve our customs service and augment the revenues."

MRS. EMILY E. VEEDER DEAD.

Novelist and Society Woman Dies in Chicago Without a Doctor.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Mrs. Emily E. Veeder, a well-known novelist and society woman of St. Louis, died suddenly of heart failure this morning at the Auditorium annex. She had been an invalid for some time, but as a believer in Christian Science had refused medical aid. Tuesday night she began to fail fast, and a physician was called, but before he arrived his patient was dead.

Mrs. Veeder was a widow and left no children. A brother, Franklin Ferris of St. Louis, and a sister, Mrs. A. C. Rowle of the same city, survive her. She was born on the shores of Lake Champlain, in New York State, fifty-six years ago. At an early age she moved West with her parents. Many of Mrs. Veeder's poems, which were published in various magazines and periodicals, won high praise. Her principal work in fiction is entitled "Her Brother Den-[illegible]

BET ON RESULTS OF WAR.

Teutonic's Passengers Did This, But They Did Not Know It was On.

The steamer Teutonic of the White Star Line, which arrived last evening from Liverpool, had among her passengers Dr. A. B. Bonar, Marshall Field, Dr. W. R. Gillette, W. F. Ladenburg, R. Leeds, R. H. McCurdy, G. L. Peabody, Dr. C. A. Proctor, C. M. Sheldon, Dr. P. Stuart, H. F. Tiedemann, and H. De Forest Weekes. Capt. Cameron said that no warships were sighted during the voyage.

Marshall Field, the Chicago dry goods merchant, said that the chief topic of conversation on the trip was the war question. The first knowledge which the passengers had of the declaration of war was when the pilot climbed over the side of the ship off the Hook. The sympathies of the English, Mr. Field said, were with us, and Continental indorsement was almost equally strong.

George L. Peabody of Boston, another of the passengers on the Teutonic, said that bets were made on the issue of the war during the voyage.

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GRANT BIRTHDAY DINNER

Monument Association Honors the Memory of the Dead Soldier and Statesman.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES MADE

War with Spain the Keynote of the Speakers, Bourke Cockran, Henry Watterson, William P. Hepburn, and Lyman J. Gage.

The Grant Monument Association gave a dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria in celebration of the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth Gen. U. S. Grant. The banquet was served at thirty-one small round tables grouped before the raised guests' table in the big ball room. With the exception of a large oil painting of Gen. Grant, which hung behind the Chairman's seat, the decorations consisted entirely of the National colors, draped about the walls, festooned from the boxes in the galleries, and served at the tables in the form of favors for the buttonholes of the guests.

Covers were laid for 300, and very nearly that number of members and guests participated. The Committee of Arrangements in allotting the seats ignored all local political factional differences, and placed Benjamin F. Tracy, Levi P. Morton, and Seth Low at the same guest table, and had arranged for Senator Platt and William Brookfield to sit side by side at one of the smaller tables. Mr. Brookfield occupied his seat, but Senator Platt was not present. Gen. Tracy and Mr. Morton were talking together when Mr. Low arrived, just as cigars were being served. Mr. Morton spoke to him and Gen. Tracy got up and offered him his seat. Mr. Low offered his hand, and Gen. Tracy took it, and the three stood chatting until the gavel of the presiding officer announced that the speechmaking was about to begin.

In the absence of Gen. Horace Porter, the President of the association, at his post in Paris, Elihu Root, the Vice President, presided. With him at the raised table were Gen. Horatio C. King, Col. F. D. Grant, William H. Michaels, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Señor M. Romero, Levi P. Morton, W. Bourke Cockran, Lyman J. Gage, Gen. Russell A. Alger, Henry Watterson, Cornelius N. Bliss, William P. Hepburn, James Wilson, Gen. J. M. Schofield, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, and Seth Low.

There were four set toasts—"Grant," "The Reunited Sections," "The Volunteers," and "The Personal Influence of Grant Upon Public Affairs." Julius C. Burrows, who was to have spoken to the first, was unable to keep the engagement, and Bourke Cockran, who was assigned to the last toast, combined both subjects in a fifty-minute address. Lyman J. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, who was not on the announced list of speakers, spoke briefly to a general demand.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

All the speakers referred to the Cuban question and the complications with Spain, and were enthusiastically applauded. Before introducing Gen. King to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," Mr. Root told of the aims of the association and of the ends it had accomplished. He read a long letter from Gen. Porter, and led the cheers for the absent President in response to a call from the floor.

Gen. King mounted a chair and with a small baton acted as conductor to the assemblage as it sang the National air. Everybody present joined in the chorus, the diners, the women spectators in the boxes, and the waiters and cellar men.

At the conclusion of the applause that followed the vocal effort, Mr. Cockran was introduced. He began with a eulogy of Gen. Grant, whose place in history he said was conspicuous as the first among Generals, the purest of patriots, and the wisest of statesmen. Grant shared the triumphs of the civil war with others, but the glory of the terms of peace was all his own. Pacification by punishment, the speaker declared, was never successful unless carried to extermination, while pacification by pardon had been proved universally and would be proved eternally successful. The terms of peace dictated by Grant were more decisive than the victory gained by his arms. The South surrendered their guns to the soldier, but they surrendered their hearts to the patriot.

"We are," continued Mr. Cockran, "on the verge of a movement which I believe marks a distinct epoch in the history of the human race. It is a consoling thought that Grant's policy of pacification prepared the Nation for it. The President issued his proclamation. Our ships stripped for action, our troops are marching side by side from all sections of the country—all brothers. Our hearts are heavy, as those of a Christian, peace-loving people must be; but it is a consolation and an inspiration to feel that the flag of our country will be followed with loyal enthusiasm by all, and by none with more than will be felt by the sons of those who fought against Grant and the Union.

Our Action Without Precedent.

"The step we are about to take is without precedent in history, but it has moral justification. It is our duty to intervene in the affairs of a neighboring country, not for conquest, but to establish civilization. Recognizing this as our duty, we do not pause to count its cost. Duty is duty. We do not approach this crisis with loud shouts like drunkards at an orgie, but soberly, decently, and sorrowfully like soldiers of civilization, regretting the poisoned chalice at our lips, but determined to drain it to the dregs if need be.

"May the lessons of Grant's life guide us. We have determined to redress the injuries of a helpless neighbor and to refuse to profit by her helplessness. We are risking precious treasure and more precious blood in the cause of humanity, and our stand will raise the standard of mankind and render it impossible in the future for any civilized nation to enter into war for rapine and plunder. Grant declared, 'Let us have peace.' We are fighting now for peace—enduring peace. May the end of this crisis show us worthy of the cause for which we fight that the world may pay tribute to the mighty dead and proclaim with him, 'Let us have peace.'"

William P. Hepburn's Speech.

William P. Hepburn, responding to the toast "The Volunteer," said, among other things:

"That Nation that in a single war raised an army of two and a half millions of men, that fought 2,241 battles, that suffered losses in prisons and in hospitals of 410,000 men, that fought to exhaustion and subjugation eleven millions of brave, self-governing people—that army, composed of volunteers, ought to think well of the volunteer soldier.

"The volunteer knows by what he has seen that he who enters the ranks as a private may soon command the corps. He knows that all that glory ever offers to those who woo renown may be in store for him. This gives material for the volunteer army superior, man for man, to those who are content with the status of the professional soldier in time of peace. All recognize the fact that there is a cohesive force in perfect discipline. This is true even when the men composing the force are inferior in mental and moral qualities. But if this cohesive force thus created by discipline can be augmented by a superior mental and moral power, intensified by the highest order of patriotism and the loftiest ambition, then it becomes infinitely superior.

"It used to be said that the volunteer for light service might be efficient, but the experiences of the war taught us that in fortitude, the highest quality of the soldier, he was not lacking. At Gettysburg and at Murfreesborough it was found that on the third day of the fight his soldier qualities were as manifest as on the first onslaught. There are scores of instances in which the volunteer regiment stood in its place undaunted and unmoved, while more than half of the regimental command lay in death or mangled on the field.

The Regular Army.

"I do not wish to be understood as speaking disparagingly of our regular army. I recognize to the fullest the debt of gratitude due it from the Nation. I recognize the fact that it gave to us the greatest commanders, that it gave us those whose immortal deeds fill splendid pages in that history that the world at large will read, that it was their genius and their good fortune to devise that strategy and furnish that leadership that brought peace to a distracted country.

"If there had been no other service rendered by the regular army than that of making these rich contributions we would owe it much. But all that was in the view of the fathers when they adopted the system of which I have spoken—a small regular army for service in peace, with reliance upon the volunteer in time of war, and leadership of all by the officers thoroughly trained at our National schools.

"So it is that we who meet here to-day to declare our love and veneration for the great Grant can rejoice in the wisdom of the fathers who adopted the system that furnished to him his military learning and early military training, and then in later years, in the full development of all his great powers, gave to him the volunteer army with which, by the accomplishment of inestimable good to the country, he secured to himself imperishable renown."

What Mr. Watterson Said.

Mr. Watterson, speaking for "The Reunited Sections," said:

If the illustrious soldier whose memory we celebrate were with us here to-night, his heart would glow with satisfied pride in the answer which time has made to his prayer for peace between the once warring sections of the Union and in the spectacle which the present unfolds of a whole people rallying as a single man under the Stars and Stripes.

I cannot help thinking that, when the history of our generation comes finally to be made up it will be related that two mistakes of the first order were perpetrated by the people of the United States the latter half of the nineteenth century. It was a mistake of the South, for any cause whatever, to precipitate a war of sections, and it was a mistake of the North, after the overthrow of the Confederacy, to undertake a reconstruction of the Union by force of arms. That the country has survived errors of such magnitude is proof of amazing vitality; of a vitality that draws its sustenance from the adaptability and the flexibility of free institutions and from a popular character equal to all emergencies. Man proposes and God disposes, and often we build wiser than we know. Perhaps the very mischances of these forty years of domestic controversy were needful to make us the Nation we are to-day.

It was Gen. Grant himself who issued the order finally withdrawing the troops from the Southern States, and, when we remember that it was none other than Grant who stood between the Confederate soldier and a surrender that might have been dishonoring to American manhood, the debt we owe our great Captain becomes incalculable.

Peace and War.

There is just now, I regret to observe, a disposition manifested in certain quarters to magnify the arts of peace and to belittle the arts of war. Most of us know something about both; and, while I do confess that even this frugal repast and these homely provisions—done in Grant's honor and in our honor—are preferable to a banquet of hardtack and a blazing brushheap upon a Georgia hillside, I shall not be the man to say that any of us is the worse for knowing from personal experience the actual difference. I have respect for the principle of international adjustment through moral suasion and mutual concession. I have respect for the principle of approved capability and fitness in the matter of appointments to office. But when a gentleman in gold-rimmed specs and a swallow-tailed coat, standing with one foot on arbitration and the other upon civil service reform, solemnly assures me he has discovered perfectibility in Government, I take leave to have my doubts about it. I am grown so pessimistic, indeed, as to think that the one thing we do not want, the one thing which would certainly disappoint us in case we got it, is the dreamer's idea of the ideal. Ideals, which exist for reformers, lovers, and poets, exist not for men and women. Those whose business it is to deal with life as it is, and who can afford to waste no time on self-deceptions, address themselves to the real, not to the ideal, and feel that they are fortunate if they be able to come off with whole bones. The rich, red blood of nature, which makes men to act, and to act promptly, in time of danger, is good enough for me; and I know nothing in American history more exhilarating than the episode of old Peter Muhlenbergh, flinging aside his surplice and appearing in a full Continental uniform, exclaiming, "There is a time for all things—a time to preach and a time to pray—but there is also a time to fight, and that time has come!"

North and South—Wall of Iron.

If there was any doubt anywhere about the restoration of the union, not merely in fact and in name, but in the spirit to which it owes its being, the manifestations of the last few weeks cannot have failed to dissipate it. That Spanish gentleman who proposed to supplement the forces of his country in Cuba by inciting the South to another rebellion must surely have been the Knight of La Mancha come to life again, and quite as bereft of reason as he was in the days of Sancho Panza and the lady of Toboso; though, in truth, most of those supporting Spain in her ill-starred contention seem to be lineal descendants of the famous Don! Sir, the reunited sections of the Union stand a wall of iron between the Nation's honor and, if need be, all the world; stand a wall of fire between the stricken Cubans and any further hurt from Spain. We want no other warrant for our act of war than the cruel, the heartless story of the Spaniard in America. From the coming of Cortez and Pizarro, to the going of Weyler—three centuries of brutality, irradiated only by the pirate's lust for plunder and the tiger's thirst for blood—each succeeding Captain General has seemed to emulate Alva as a rival of Satan in seeking a second immortality of damnation. Before such an array, historical and contemporary, the true American neither consults his geography nor counts the cost. His pulse-beats are the same in Massachusetts and in Mississippi, and whether the band plays "Yankee Doodle" or "Dixie" is all one to him! Assuming that in ordinary times it takes but a few months and a change of raiment to convert a typical Vermonter into a typical Texan, it has taken but a few weeks to impress upon the reunited sections of the Union the truth that we are the most homogeneous people on the face of the globe; that such differences as exist among us are local and external, and not skin deep, and, along with this lesson, to reawaken in all hearts Decatur's ringing words:

"Our country—may she be ever in the right—but, right or wrong, our country!"

At the conclusion of Mr. Watterson's address there were loud calls for Lyman J. Gage. Mr. Gage explained that he had to catch the midnight train to Washington, and that he had nothing to add to what had been already said. The audience was insistent, however, and Mr. Gage consented to speak.

Lyman J. Gage's Remarks.

"In the great struggle into which we have entered," he said, "the people of this great Nation will be led in a way eminently satisfactory to them by the man who sits in the Presidential Chair, and he will be supported by every member of his Cabinet. I am sure the two great houses of Congress will to a man refuse the temptation of paltry partisan advantage, and will unite in enthusiastic and loyal support of the Administration. The men of the National Guard of all sections have united to strengthen the hands of the Executive.

"In a great struggle like this, unprecedented in history, but justified in morals, we must act soberly and with care for the rights of all; and I am sure we will emerge with our honor unsullied and our arms victorious."

HARLEM REPUBLICANS DINE.

They Honor Gen. Grant's Birthday and Make War Speeches.

The war spirit was rampant last night at the ninth annual banquet given in the Hotel Manhattan by the Harlem Republican Club in honor of the seventy-sixth birthday of Gen. Grant. President John H. Cook presided. Col. Archie E. Baxter, the first speaker, aroused the patriotic sentiment of his hearers to a high key in his war talk. He said in part:

"Again we are called upon to uphold the flag which Gen. Ulysses S. Grant covered with the splendor of his soldierly achievements. As a peace loving people we have met the issue reluctantly, but fearlessly. Though no one can forecast the scene, scope or duration of the war, no American doubts the result. We may suffer occasional defeat, we may be compelled to fight on foreign seas and shores, and the contest may stretch into years, but in the end we shall triumph."

The Rev. John R. Paxton, who followed, began by saying: "Play ball, the war game is called [Applause.] It is a slander to accuse us of being a Nation whose only idol is the almighty dollar, when we are now willing to spend one hundred thousand million dollars to make a suffering people free without even the hope of compensation." Dr. Paxton eulogized John Jacob Astor for his patriotism in tendering his yacht to the United States Government and for his promise of raising, equipping, and maintaining a battery for service in the present conflict. John Ford and Philip B. Low delivered brief addresses in praise of President McKinley.

Auxiliary Naval Vessels Renamed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day renamed four more vessels of the auxiliary navy. The steamer Chatham, which is to be transformed into a repair shop, hereafter will be known as the Vulcan; the steamer Menemsha, which is to be used as a water distilling boat, has been christened the Iris. The tug T. P. Fowler has been renamed the Mohawk, and the tug Right Arm, which took part in the wrecking operations on the Maine, has been named the Pontiac. All the tugs have received Indian names.

MANNING AUXILIARY SHIPS

Naval Militiamen Wait Another Day for the Yankee and Prairie.

NO DISSENSION AMONG THEM

The Troubles with the Massachusetts Men Have Been Smoothed Over—Ten Vessels Now Being Prepared in the Navy Yard.

The members of the Naval Militia who are ready to man the auxiliary cruisers Yankee and Prairie, which are being fitted out at the navy yard, had to put in another day waiting because their vessels are not ready for them yet. The members of the first New York Battalion were at their headquarters on the New Hampshire, and were put through various drills. Some of them were sent over to the navy yard to be examined, and afterward returned to the New Hampshire. Capt. Miller, speaking about the reported dissension among the men yesterday, said:

"I want to distinctly and positively deny that there is any dissension whatever among the men of the Empire State Naval Militia." Capt. Miller said that all the men who have been selected to man the Yankee and all who have joined the Nahant have passed their examinations, are regular seamen, and are ready to fight as they are.

The Men on the Yankee.

The men who have been selected to man the Yankee are as follows:

Officers—Commander, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.; Lieutenants, S. Dana Greene, J. H. Barnard, W. De W. Dimock; Ensign, C. L. Andrews; Surgeon, J. P. McGowan.

Chief Master at Arms, McKeon; Master at Arms, R. P. Walden.

Chief Boatswain's Mate, Charles Scully; Boatswain's Mates, first class, R. T. Maguire and E. S. Willard; second class, R. W. Meade, Jr., and H. M. McGee.

Chief Gunner's Mate Tingley; Gunner's Mates, first class, C. S. Mott and S. H. Payne, electrician; second class, H. T. Maury, George Kollsted, and F. M. Dusenberry; third class, E. A. Willard, S. Flagg, and H. K. Collidge.

Chief Quartermaster, C. S. Langdon; Quartermaster, first class, W. I. Zerega; second class, H. A. McDermott; third class, E. P. Thompson.

Coxswains—C. B. Hayward, C. S. Folsom, E. Crawford, C. A. Bill, J. M. Mitchell, C. F. Gilmore.

Able Seamen—E. C. De Kay, A. T. Rice, R. E. Sawyer, L. E. Raff, W. B. Harding, F. P. Rice, C. B. Hayward, W. S. R. Ogilby, C. Robinson, D. F. Renne, M. C. Rowland, P. C. Pentz, R. Weed, F. P. Katka, William Weed, and Robertson.

Ordinary Seamen—W. E. Berry, T. L. Bogert, K. Gwynne, D. B. Bingham, D. C. Vernon, S. C. Curry, T. C. Le Valley, F. S. Kellogg, J. Weeks, E. Lawrence, Jr., H. S. Masterton, T. M. Minton, C. R. Munroe, C. M. Murray, F. G. Smith, H. A. Wilmerding.

Landsmen—T. B. Cumming, M. Hurd, E. M. Murray, M. L. Neal, E. F. Wilmerding, J. D. Murray, H. H. Kipp, S. P. Kennedy, Henry Slack, R. A. Dixon.

Apothecary, Stafford; bayman, Lloyd; chief yeoman, Bultman; yeoman, second class, E. H. Beede; yeoman, third class, H. F. Rogers, Jr.; bugler, Leabitt; chief C. mate, third class, P. Mitchell; plumber and fitter, M. L. Edmoston; sailmaker's mate, J. P. Davison; painter, Richard Southwick; ship's cook, W. T. Robertson; machinist, second class, Fisher; boilermaker, Hockstader.

Second Battalion Meets.

The members of the Second Battalion met at their headquarters at the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, early in the morning. The men grumbled a little at the uncertainty regarding their movements. They are all ready to go to work at once, and are anxious to receive the orders. They were drilled during the day, and in the evening 400 men were present.

The troubles with the Massachusetts men have been smoothed over. Capt. Weeks returned from Washington, where he was summoned to confer with the authorities, and had a long conference with his men, and afterward with Rear Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the Navy Yard. Capt. Weeks, while in Washington, made a strong presentation to the Navy Department of the claims of the New Englanders, and as a result received assurance that his command would be kept together. The members of the Massachusetts Militia are to have a furlough of twelve months from their organization, and taking advantage of this leave of absence will volunteer for twelve months in the regular navy. They will be kept together and their officers will retain the positions they now hold. This arrangement seems to be acceptable to the men, and about 90 per cent. will volunteer. The others will return home at once.

None of the vessels which are being prepared for service at the yard as cruisers and coast patrol boats sailed yesterday. The Scorpion, in command of Lieut. Adolph Marix, will be ready for se to-day, and will probably go out this morning.

Vessels New in the Yard.

Besides the dismantled cruisers Chicago and Atlanta there are ten vessels now in the yard, namely, the cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans, the monitor Nahant, auxiliary cruisers Scorpion, Yankee, and Prairie, the collier Sterling, and the steam yachts Restless, Viking, and Thespia, which are in dry docks Nos. 1 and 2.

Across the river the Corsair and Free Lance are being overhauled at the Quintard Iron Works, and a little further down the New York shore the auxiliary cruiser Badger, formerly the Ward Line steamer Yumuri, and the transport Resolute, which was recently known as the Yorktown of the Old Dominion Line, are being put into shape for active service at the docks of the Morgan Iron Works.

Some excitement was caused at the yard yesterday morning by a telephone call for an ambulance. A man was reported to have shot himself at the home of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal in officers' row. Irving Shepard, a colored boy, employed at the house, had accidentally shot himself in the leg while playing with a shotgun. He was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital.

To Man the Resolute and Badger.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has detailed the New Jersey Naval Militia Battalion of the East to the Resolute and Badger, members of the coast patrol fleet.

TO PURCHASE MORE COLLIERS.

The membership of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers was increased yesterday by the addition of Lieut. C. L. Bruns, retired, who will act as recorder of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the recent detachment of Lieut. Nathan Sargent.

The board has received instructions from the Navy Department to take steps for securing additions to the fleet of colliers, and negotiations were begun yesterday for the purchase of two first-class English vessels, which are now in port. These are the Regulus and Abarenda, both engaged in the coal carrying trade. The Regulus was inspected yesterday, and the Abarenda will be examined to-day.

The Abarenda is a steel vessel of 2,123 tons, built in Newcastle in 1892, and owned by the Graham Steamship Company of that city. She is 314 feet long, 42 feet in beam, and 26 feet deep, with five bulkheads. She is fitted with triple-expansion engines, and is said to have exceptional speed for a vessel of her class. The Regulus is an iron vessel of 1,367 tons. She is 258 feet long, 32 feet in beam, and 21 feet deep, and is owned by Harney & Co. of Newcastle. It is likely that both vessels will be bought.

The iron sea-going tug Gladisfen has been offered to the Government at its own price by her owner, who lives in Philadelphia. The Gladisfen is 92 feet long, 20 feet in beam, and 9.8 feet deep, with a tonnage of 110. She was built in Camden, N. J., in 1883, and is fitted out for salvage and wrecking purposes. She is now docked at the Morgan Line pier.

The board has revived negotiations with the International Navigation Company for the purchase of the steamship Illinois. Instructions have been received to secure a vessel with a good refrigerating plant, and thus far the Illinois is the only steamship offered for sale which is so equipped. The board hopes, however, to hear of more such vessels for sale. A refrigerating vessel is needed to supply the army and the naval fleet in hot climates with fresh provisions.

Chief Engineer Dixon and Lieut. Commander Patch returned yesterday from a tour of inspection including Cleveland and Buffalo. At Cleveland they inspected Senator Hanna's big yacht Comanche and at Buffalo an inspection was made of the yacht Enquirer. Both vessels were found suitable for Government service and their purchase was recommended.

The yacht Aileen, purchased a few days ago, was yesterday delivered at the Quintard Iron Works for overhauling.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben, who has succeeded the late Commander Horace Elmer as commander of the entire coast defense mosquito fleet, took charge of his office at 63 Sixth Street yesterday morning.

One is instinctively attracted by the natural fragrance of Lundborg's Perfume Vio-Violet.

WARSHIPS LEAVE SPAIN?

Four Ironclads and Three Torpedo Boat Destroyers Said to be Coming Here.

A SECOND SQUADRON FORMING

Rumor that Attempt Will Be Made to Bombard Our Northern Ports—Warships in the English Channel and Mediterranean.

BAYONNE, France, April 27.—According to a letter just received here from Madrid, dated from the Spanish capital on Tuesday, a Spanish squadron, consisting of four ironclads and three torpedo-boat destroyers, sailed for the United States yesterday. It was rumored that the squadron was to steam direct across the Atlantic and bombard northern ports of the United States. The port from which this squadron sailed was not mentioned.

It was added, however, that a second squadron, consisting of four ironclads and two cruisers, was being formed at Cadiz. Its destination was unknown.

LONDON, April 28.—It is reported here from Madrid that the destination of the Spanish fleet, which is said to have been at sea for some days, is unknown to any one but the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo. But, it is added, news is expected before long at the Spanish capital of the bombardment of American coast towns.

The Spanish naval authorities, it is asserted, are satisfied that Spain can easily force the blockade of Cuba when she desires to do so; but in the meanwhile, as the Governors of Cuba and Puerto Rico have advised the Spanish Government that they do not need the fleet, the Government has decided to "utilize the warships elsewhere."

Special dispatches from Gibraltar received here last evening, announce that the Spanish battleship Pelayo, accompanied by a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer, cruised about the straits all day, evidently on the lookout for vessels carrying the American flag. Late in the afternoon the warship proceeded westward, and the torpedo boat destroyer anchored off Ceuta, Morocco. The dispatches add that two Spanish torpedo boats were at anchor in the Bay of Algeciras, adjoining Gibraltar, and apparently watching the straits.

Special dispatches from Tangier, Morocco, announce that the Pelayo is cruising in the Mediterranean, and that two Spanish torpedo boats are patrolling the Straits of Gibraltar, off Tarifa.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Cadiz dated yesterday says:

"The new torpedo boat destroyer Destructor, accompanied by the torpedo boats Barcelo, Habana, and Retamosa, sailed today eastward for Tarifa and Ceuta, with the intention, it is believed, of capturing the American yachts now in the Mediterranean.

"The ships now in the harbor include the cruiser Vitoria, the torpedo boat destroyers Proserpine and Osada. English engineers have been engaged at high wages to stiffen the Columbia and the Normannia and to mount the guns. The steel yacht Giralda has not yet been armed. Other vessels here include the torpedo boats Halcon, Gerona, and Orion.

"The supply of coal for the fleet, judging from what is here, seems short, as all that reaches Cadiz in any quantity, goes, as to three-quarters of the amount, to the gas-works, the Transatlantic Company, and the arsenal. The Government is buying all the coal available, and has been doing so for the last ten days. If the English supply fails, the Government can get unlimited supplies of native coal."

The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Gibraltar, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"I have just arrived to-night from Algeciras, (on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar.) The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Destructor departed in hot haste, I learned, after receipt of a telegram, and had not returned to Algeciras at sunset. All kinds of rumors are current, and the British cruiser Charybdis is suddenly leaving to-night."

In spite of the announcement from Queenstown that the White Star Line steamer Majestic, which arrived there early yesterday morning from New York, on her way to Liverpool, had not sighted a Spanish warship during the voyage, although she had passed an American Line steamer, presumably the Paris, stories were current here all day that the Majestic did sight some Spanish warships. It is even alleged that some of her passengers made statements to the effect that Spanish warships had been sighted, and such interviews have been published. On the arrival of the Majestic at Liverpool, however, Mr. Bruce Ismay of the White Star Line telegraphed here that the steamer did not sight any warships during her passage across the Atlantic.

DOVER, England, April 27.—A torpedo-boat destroyer, flying the Spanish colors, passed here this morning, steaming westward.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 27.—A Guernsey pilot reports having sighted two Spanish torpedo boats northeast of the Caskets, and a large armed ship between Douvres Rock and Ushant. He said that they were evidently on the lookout for American vessels.

DUBLIN, April 27.—A dispatch from Malin Head, North of Ireland, says a vessel, believed to be a Spanish warship, passed there yesterday evening.

DISCREDITED IN WASHINGTON.

Navy Department Pays Little Attention to Reports That Spanish Warships Are Coming.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Navy Department is paying little attention to reports from Madrid about the movement of Spanish fleets in this direction. If all the fleets that have been reported as having sailed from Cadiz alone for the purpose of harrying our country, and especially for the avowed object of shelling New York, were on the ocean at this time, there would be no room for the operations of American squadrons on the high seas. These reports are made one day and denied or replaced by others more exciting and more mendacious the next morning.

Day after day the Pelayo, the only first-class battleship in the Spanish Navy, has sailed regularly for this country. The day following, however, she has been seen cruising about the Mediterranean shore, beloved by Spanish ships, or is sighted off the English coasts. The phantom squadron that follows these mirage-like movements of the Pelayo is flitting daily between the Canaries and Spain, or between Spain and this country. It is reported every morning, also, as being far on its way to our coast, and, according to reports from Madrid or Cape Verde Islands or from Lisbon or from the Canaries it should have appeared before New York several days ago and reduced that city to ashes.

That there is absolutely no truth in the reports of iron-clads leaving Spanish ports to cross the Atlantic is proved by the fact that the only battleships Spain owns in addition to the Pelayo are the Numancia, which is being reconstructed, and the Vitoria, another old vessel that is being reconstructed. The Spanish armored cruisers are the Emperador Carlos V., Almirante Oquendo, Viscaya, Infanta Maria Teresa, and Cristobal Colon. The last four mentioned are with the Cape Verde squadron. There are two other armored cruisers, the Cardenal Cisneros and Princessa de Asterias, which are building.

The Nictheroy to Sail Saturday.

PARIS, April 27.—A dispatch received here from Rio Janeiro announces that the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, purchased by the United States, sails northward on Saturday next, escorted by a Brazilian warship.

Gen. Woodford Coming.

LONDON, April 27.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will probably sail for New York at the end of the week. He will only spend a few days there and in Washington, and will then return to Europe.

HARBOR NOW OPEN LONGER

Vessels May Pass Through the Mine Fields from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN

Some Craft in Disregarding Orders Come Perilously Near Being Blown Up—The Patrol Fleet Is Enlarged Temporarily.

The following communication was received yesterday by the Maritime Exchange from Commander Field, who is in charge of the coast defenses in this district:

"By direction of the Secretary of War, the hours for passing through the mine fields has been extended, so that now the hours are between 4 A. M. and 8 P. M. Please notify Pilot Commissioners."

There was great satisfaction expressed among shipping men and pilots over the extension of time, which, although slight, will prove in the aggregate of vast benefit to local shipping. The new harbor regulations have thus far caused no end of misunderstanding and annoyance among pilots and Captains of vessels, who have not yet thoroughly mastered the instructions for navigating the channels, and many vessels have already strayed perilously near the mines.

Directions for navigating the channels have been recklessly disregarded in several instances, and the engineer officers express surprise that they were unattended by loss of life or the destruction of property. In two instances vessels in this harbor have already fouled and disarranged the mine cables and displaced the mines. It is considered remarkable that none of the mines exploded. The fact that no casualty has yet occurred is considered to be due more to good luck than good management, in that the straying vessels which dragged the cables and disturbed the mines did not come into actual contact with the explosives. It was learned that in Baltimore a mine cable was dragged about 700 feet by a steamer, and by some miracle the mines were not exploded.

To Give More Instructions.

Secretary Nash of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, Major Adams of the Engineer Corps, and Lieut. Commander Patch, Supervisor of the Harbor, held a conference yesterday at the Army Building to prepare more definite instructions for the navigation of the channels. Secretary Nash said that several complaints had been made to him by pilots who were accustomed to use the Swash and East Channels. A complete and detailed set of rules and regulations, with suggestions and general information for the guidance of every kind of craft in all parts of New York Harbor during the war is being prepared, and will probably be issued to-day. The regulations will be eventually printed and placed in the hands of all pilots.

Following the completion of the work of mining in the vicinity of Fort Wadsworth, the Lighthouse Board yesterday issued the following directions for vessels passing in the Narrows:

Notice is hereby given that the Narrows, or southern entrance to New York Harbor, is closed to navigation by submarine mines, except through a safe channel marked by nun and can buoys, counted from seaward, painted white, and placed on the following bearings:

First Nun Buoy—Fort Tompkins Lighthouse, northwest by west three-eighths west; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, north, five-eighths west; northwest part of Hoffmann Island, southwest, seven-eighths south.

First Can Bouy—Fort Tompkins Lighthouse, northwest by west, one-quarter west; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, north, one-half west; south part of Fort Lafayette, northeast, one-eighth north.

Second Nun Buoy—Fort Tompkins Lighthouse, west, one-eighth north; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, north, three-quarters west; south part of Fort Lafayette, northeast, five-eighths east.

Second Can Buoy—Fort Tompkins Lighthouse, west, one-eighth south; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, north, five-eighths west; south part of Fort Lafayette, northeast by east, one-quarter east.

In using the safe channel caution must be exercised. The nun buoys must be left on the starboard hand by vessels entering, and the can buoys on the port hand. When clear of the buoys danger is past, and regular courses must be resumed. Vessels bound out must follow the direction already given for passing through the main channel in the lower bay.

Orders for Barges and Scows.

Supervisor of the Harbor Patch yesterday issued the following orders regarding the navigation of the Channel with particular reference to barges, scows, &c.

No tows with material at the mouth of the harbor will be permitted to pass in or out of the harbor between the hours of 8 P. M. and 4 A. M. The East, or Swash, Channel, is closed. The main ship channel is to be used except as specified in the following: Tows with material for deposit at the mud buoy, if of proper draught, may use the Coney Island channel, passing close to Norton's Point, between Nos. 1 and 4 Buoys, which mark the bar of said channel. Scows are warned that if they disregard these regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage and will be liable to be fired on by the batteries.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of the Street Cleaning Department: Until further orders, refuse containing floatable material for deposit outside the harbor may be dumped at any stage of the tide to the southward and eastward of Sandy Hook Lightship between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 P. M.

For the enforcement of these various regulations the Government has thus far been forced to rely on the lighthouse fleet, which is utterly inadequate to perform the work properly. The Harbor Supervisor's tugs Daniel Lamont, Scout, Nimrod, and Alert were yesterday added to the patrol fleet pending the organization of the fleet of naval vessels which will probably take up the work tomorrow or Saturday.

Bids for Transportation.

Bids will be opened to-day in the Depot Quartermaster's office in the Army Building for the transportation of two light batteries of the Seventh Artillery from Fort Slocum, David's Island, to Fort Myer, Va. The batteries, which are made up of new recruits, will leave here to-morrow.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday awarded the contract for the immediate transportation of 116,890 pounds of shot and shell from Governors Island to Key West. The consignment consists of 20 boxes of 3-inch shot, 60 boxes of 10-inch shot, and 80 boxes of 12-inch shells.

The Wilson Line steamship Georgian, which arrived yesterday from London, brought five cases of Maxim-Nordenfeldt quick-firing guns, field carriages, and accessories consigned to the Military Academy at West Point. The Georgian also brought 484 cases of quick-firing ammunition, 35 cases of quick-firing guns, 20 cases of protected cones and 4 shields consigned to the commandant of the Navy Yard, but a portion of which is destined for the use of the army.

The Atlantic transport liner Mobile, from London, brought 4 cases of "machinery" supposed to be Maxim guns, and 16 tons of ammunition.

Submarine Shells Made at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 27.—As a result of a hurried contract placed by the Naval Ordnance Bureau through Lieut. Commander McLean of the torpedo station, the Old Colony repair shops have worked day and night for a week and to-day completed forty submarine shells for harbor defense known as naval defense torpedoes. The material used is 5-16-inch boiler steel, with a stomach capable of holding 560 pounds of guncotton, which can be operated by the use of electrical firing or by percussion explosion.

These mines will be used for the protection of the torpedo station, while others to be completed are intended for other naval depots here and elsewhere. These mines are of the largest and most destructive in existence, and are said to be the invention of Commander George A. Converse, Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean, and Lieut. G. E. H. Holman.

Telephones on the Connecticut Coast.

NEW HAVEN, April 27.—It was announced to-day that by to-night the elaborate system of telephone signal stations arranged for by the Government for the protection of the Connecticut coast of Long Island Sound will be in working order and continuous and complete telephonic communication will be had from Goshen Point (Waterford) to Long Neck Point, off Noroton.

These stations, beginning at Goshen Point and coming westward, will be located at Hatchett's Point, Cornfield Point, Sachem's Head, New Haven, (Old Light,) Southport Hill, and Long Neck Point.

Direct communication by cable will be had by these stations with Fisher's Island and Block Island.

Thousands of Pigeons Offered.

Superintendent Howard Carter of the United States Naval Homing Pigeon Service, who is stationed at the New York Navy Yard, has received many offers of homing pigeons for the Government service from leading fanciers, 80 per cent. being gratis. Several fanciers desire to sell their birds or lease them. Among those that have offered birds are the National Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers, comprising over 600 members and 25,000 birds; W. V. Derrinder, Secretary of the Manhattan Homing Pigeon Club; the Seymour Club, and the Hub Homing Club, Boston. It is the intention to establish lofts in each city along the coast, and to utilize the birds for military dispatch work.

CANADA KNOWS ABOUT GRESHAM.

The Cutter Is Now at Ogdensburg Ready to be Cut in Two.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 27.—In the House this afternoon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, said that the Government was aware that the United States revenue cutter Gresham was passing through the St. Lawrence canals, an order having been given for this on April 4.

UTICA, N. Y., April 27.—The revenue cutter Gresham tied up at the pier of the Marine Railway, in Ogdensburg, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She will be cut in two, pontooned so as to pass through the canals, and will be taken to the Atlantic. The Gresham carried no guns, and is recognized by the Canadian Government as a peaceful vessel. This will allow her passage through the canals. She will be put together at Montreal. She is 205 feet long, 32 feet beam, and 12 feet draught. Capt. C. A. Abbey is in command, and has a crew of nine officers and fifty men.

THE RED CROSS WORKERS.

The Relief Ship State of Texas to be Allowed to Pass the Blockade.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton of the Cuban Central Relief Committee received yesterday morning a communication from Second Assistant Secretary of State Adee, saying that Miss Clara Barton had been in consultation with the department concerning the safety in Southern waters of the relief ship State of Texas, and that she had received instructions with reference to landing in Cuba.

The letter said that orders had been issued to Rear Admiral Sampson, commanding the blockading fleet off the Cuban coast, to permit the State of Texas, flying the red cross and National colors, to pass the blockade.

As yet nothing has been heard of the State of Texas, which left here on Saturday last bound for Key West. It was expected that she would be heard from last night. If she arrives in Key West to-day she will probably sail for Cuba to-morrow or Saturday in charge of Miss Barton and a corps of Red Cross members.

Negotiations have been begun by the Relief Committee for the charter of another relief vessel to sail from this port within two weeks. Supplies and provisions are arriving in immense quantities. Eleven carloads were recived yesterday, and notification was received of the shipment of thirteen carloads additional from Buffalo, Omaha, Atlanta, Salina, Kan.; Chicago, Ashbara, N. C.; Pierson, Iowa; Columbus, Ga., and Detroit. A telegram was received by the committee yesterday from The Atlanta Journal, stating that a carload of provisions had been shipped to Tampa for the relief of the Cuban refugees there.

At the Red Cross Hospital at 233 West One Hundredth Street, about forty volunteers applied yesterday to go to the front as nurses. Dr. A. G. Lesser, the surgeon in charge, gave a pricate talk to those whose applications have been accepted, including many women prominent for their position and wealth.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, April 27.—At the second day's racing of the Newmarket First Spring Meeting to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Elfin won the three-year-old Welter Handicap. There were thirteen starters, over the Rowley mile.

The result in detail was as follows: The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's b. c. Elfin, by Sensation-Equality, won; Mr. Wallace Johnstone's ch. g. Nikko, by Trayles-Dolly Varden, second; Mr. E. C. Clayton's br. c. Boy of Egremond, by Noble Chieftain-Gill Beck, third.

Mr. Wallace Johnstone's bay colt Disraeli won the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket to-day. Fourteen horses ran over the course, the Rowley mile, and the following was the result in detail: Wallace Johnstone's b. c. Disraeli, by Galopen-Lady Ardley, won; the Duke of Portland's b. c. Wantage, by Sheen-Satchel, second; Prince Soltycoff's b. c. Ninus, by Sheen-Nina, third.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Weather clear, track fast at Ingleside to-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Rosamonde won, San Antonio second, Master Marine third. Time—1:15¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Lena won, San Mateo second, Miss Ross third. Time—1:28¾.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Twinkle Twink won, Zarro second; Zaraida third. Time—1:15¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Corrigan Stakes; two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Olinthus won, Milt Young second, Excursion third. Time—1:02¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Buckwa won, Thelma second, San Mario third. Time—1:49¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bernardillo won, Walter J. second, Summer Time third. Time—1:29.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Countess of Kintore, Ladies E. and W. Keith-Falconer, and Lord Falconer, Scotland.

GRAND UNION—Senator John Raines, Canandaigua.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. L. F. Robinson, Conn.; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

IMPERIAL—Gen. Joseph Combs, Seattle.

WALDORF—W. H. Michaels, State Department, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bates, Kingsbury & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; G. C. Elfe, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Baer, J. M., & Co., Wilmington, Del.; S. Baer, Jr., dry goods; Holland House.

Bissell, C. H., Southington, Conn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, The, Worcester, Mass.; G. E. McFarlan, silverware; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; H. A. Hain, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. McFarland, domestics and dress goods; W. H. Black, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, The, Worcester, Mass.; E. J. Duggan, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter; notions; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; M. Gross, white goods, laces, and furnishing goods; 138 Spring Street; Belvedere House.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. O. Hatton, nuderwear, 28 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

Hager & Brothers, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Kirschbaum, woolens; Hoffman House.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. R. Rothschild, jewelry; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, 338 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, shawls; Miss A. Mansfield, underwear; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Metropole.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; P. Slade, linens, white goods, and notions, 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGown, shoes, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wasserman Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Wordell, Dillon & McGuire, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, dry goods, &c.; Miss M. T. Eagan, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; A. Zercher, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wegman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; L. A. Wegman, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3 A. M.—209 East Nineteenth Street; Groney Iron Works; damage, $1,500.

3:10 A. M.—2,214 First Avenue; G. Rosenberg; damage slight.

2:40 P. M.—9 West Thirty-fourth Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

4:10 P. M.—452 Second Avenue; Edward H. Ackerman; damage, $10.

4:15 P. M.—100 Allen Street; Annie Von Brosky; damage slight.

5:20 P. M.—438 East Eightieth Street; Mrs. Butterfield; damage, $25.

5:30 P. M.—244 West Fifty-third Street; John Ryan; damage, $300.

7:10 P. M.—54 Manhattan Avenue; Charles Coleman; damage, $150.

9:10 P. M.—307 Little West Twelfth Street; no damage.

W. & J. Sloane

SPECIAL SALE.

For the balance of the week we will offer at ONE-HALF ORIGINAL PRICE 2,500 YARDS of FRENCH & ENGLISH CRETONNES, Suitable for curtains and slip covers. Choice designs and colorings.

Broadway & 19th St.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. Sun rises... 5:08 | P. M. Sun sets... 6:53 | A. M. Moon sets...

High Water This Day.

A. M. S. Hook ... | A. M. Gov. Isl'd.. 12:11 | A. M. H. Gate ...

P. M. S. Hook... 12:28 | P. M. Gov. Isl'd.. 12:51 | P. M. H. Gate ...

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 28.		
Ardanrose, Jamaica		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 29.		
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30.		
Advance, Colon	1.00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Altai, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bergen, Campeche	10:30 A. M.	
Caribbee, Leeward and Windward Islands	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here to-day and May 13 at 6:30 P. M.

Mails from Australia have arrived at Vancouver. A portion of the mail is due to arrive at New York this morning, and the balance to-morrow morning.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 28.

Albano, Havre, April 14.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 24.
Bencroy, Liverpool, April 13.
Caracas, Curacao, April 21.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 23.
Exeter City, Swansea, April 16.
Havel, Southampton, April 20.
Hesperia, Galveston, April 11.
Horatio, Para, April 13.
Tallahassee, Savannah, April 25.
Tokio, Hull, April 10.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Lucania, Liverpool, April 23.
Madiana, St. Thomas, April 24.
Nacoochee, Savannah, April 25.
Paris, Southampton, April 22.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, April 17.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Michigan, London, April 18.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
San Marcos, Galveston, April 23.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 27.

SUNDAY, MAY 1.

Hevelius, St. Lucia, April 23.
Huron, Shields, April 17.
La Bourgogne, Havre, April 23.
Manhanset, Dundee, April 17.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, April 20.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

El Mar, New Orleans, April 27.
Massachusetts, London, April 21.
Peninsular, Fayal, April 19.
Tauric, Liverpool, April 22.
Victoria, London, April 21.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Foreland, Hamburg, April 23.
Noordland, Antwerp, April 19.

Arrived.

New York, Thursday, April 28.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen April 17 and Southampton 18, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 1:10 to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, London April 14, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Vera Cruz, &c., April 15, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 26th.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow April 14 and Moville 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M. 26th and anchored.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Laub, Stettin, &c., March 31, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M. 26th.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Griffin, Leith April 1 and Dundee 7, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M. 26th.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Kellock, Hamburg April 16, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M. 26th and anchored.

Bark Alice, Swain, Auckland 88 days, with Kauri gum to Arnold, Cheney & Co.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London April 14, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) Dorr, Paramaribo, &c., April 5, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Genoa, &c., east of Fire Island at 12:41 P. M.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) (new,) Schmidt, Hamburg April 10 and Halifax 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool April 20 and Queenstown 21, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Bark Athlon, (Br.,) Sprague, London Feb. 27, to J. F. Whitney & Co.

SS Abarenda, (Br.,) Stamper, Cardiff April 6, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 27, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind east, blowing a strong breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Westernland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp via Southampton.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Taormina, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Jason, (Br.,) for Jamaica.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Foscolia, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Britannic, (Nor.,) for Antwerp.
Bark Albert Schultz, for Savannah.
Brig Union, (Hait.,) for Port au Prince.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 27.—SS Brantwood, (Br.,) Capt. Sawyer, New York for Dunkirk, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, arr. at Glasgow from New York to-day.

SS Birdoswald, (Br.,) Capt. Pearn, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, sld. from Santos for New York yesterday.

SS Sallust, (Br.,) Capt. Hening, sld. from Santos for New York yesterday.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:37 P. M. to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, arr. at Marseilles from New York yesterday.

SS Virginian, (Br.,) Capt. Prentice, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Capt. Dyer, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Minnewaska, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, New York via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, Venice, &c., for New York, arr. at Messina April 22.

SS Castle Eden, (Br.,) Capt. Splatt, New York via Santander, arr. at Bordeaux April 24.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, sld. from Genoa for New York April 25.

SS Lovstakken, (Nor.,) Capt. Olsen, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

Spoken.

Bark Kylemore, (Br.,) Capt. Kitchin, New York for Brisbane April 4, was spoken in lat. 1, long. 29.

Ship Troop, (Br.,) Capt. Fritz, Swansea for New York April 25, was spoken in lat. 49, long. 6.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 27—5 P. M.—All electric buoy lights are extinguished. Both lightships are burning.

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

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GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........................$10.00
Six Months..........................$5.00
Three Months........................$2.50
One Month...........................$1.00
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One Year............................$8.00
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SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year............................$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year............................$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year............................$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month...........................$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Carmen—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Rosedale—8:15.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor, the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's Man—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:20.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Health Exposition—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Lord Fauntleroy—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Sunken Bell—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A CASH WAR.

There are many good reasons why the cost of the present war should be met by taxing ourselves and not by loans to be repaid, principal plus interest, twenty years from now.

The morality of this plan we have already set forth. It is a straightforward, manly way of dealing with a task which we have assumed not for profit or from ambition, but from a sense of duty under conditions that could not be changed or deferred. The forces that have led us to take arms to end the "insufferable situation" in Cuba are those of civilization. The war with its sacrifices is the contribution that we of this generation are making to civilization. It is a considerable and valuable contribution, but it is not overwhelming or one for which we need to send the bill to our children, or even one that we need meet on the installment plan.

It is a sound business method. In any case, at the end of twenty years the people would be obliged to pay not only the cost of the war, but the interest on the cost, which must be at least 60 per cent. If we are to pay out directly for the war, say, $200,000,000, it is something very like waste to swell the amount to $320,000,000 merely to avoid the inconvenience of raising the money month by month by taxation. But the money in the hands of its owners is worth more than simple interest. Calculating its increment only by compound interest at 3 per cent., and the total outlay twenty years hence would be very nearly double the original amount borrowed and used for the war. It is moreover now impracticable to make serious estimates of the cost of the war. If it be a short one, it will not be expensive. But if we borrow, say, $200,000,000 now we cannot repay it under ten years. The war may easily be over in as many weeks. In that case the interest payments must continue, and the taxation for them will be an entirely useless drain on the current earnings of the people. If, on the other hand, the war proves more difficult and costly than can now be foreseen, we shall still have loans to fall back upon, and they could be made on better terms for the energy and resolution shown in vigorous taxation.

Another reason that deserves more consideration than it is likely to receive is that money raised by taxation, and especially by taxes so nearly direct as those proposed in the new bill, is much more likely to be used carefully and effectively than is money raised by loans, for which no one has made any sacrifices. Taxes that show on every check and ... on the tobacco we smoke, on the ... [illegible] "business and bosoms," to use BACON's phrase. We shall not be the less loyal to our Government or our cause, but we shall be more vigilant and earnest in our attitude toward our agents at Washington. We shall realise more sharply that the task is ours, and we shall be more likely to enforce the responsibility of the Government in its prosecution.

These are strong general reasons for taxing instead of borrowing. There are specific reasons relating to our political situation. We can hardly hope to prevent partisan and factional opposition to any rational mode of raising revenue for war purposes. The extreme Silverites and Populists, especially in the Senate, will be as violently opposed to taxation as to bonds. They are blindly and passionately devoted to the theory that something can be made from nothing by the fiat of the Government, and they will parade schemes for getting as near as possible to the application of their theory. The chief of these will be the "coinage of the seigniorage"—that is to say, the coinage of enough fifty-cent silver dollars to equal the difference in the cost of the bullion and the face value of the dollars. Back of this will be the proposition to issue more greenbacks. There will also be brought forward the income tax, not because it is an application of fiat theory, but because it is offensive to people with incomes.

We cannot, as we have said, stop this agitation, but we can strip it of all plausible excuse by foregoing the plan of raising money by bonds. The agitators hate bonds mainly because they strengthen the Treasury and make it easier to keep all forms of money issued by the Government at par with gold. The Committee of Ways and Means has already made the concession of refraining from asking authority for a bond payable explicitly in gold, and that was probably a justifiable concession. If no bonds are asked for, the chief professed ground of opposition to the revenue measure will be cut from under the feet of its opponents. The Democrats and Populists will be compelled to face the simple, naked issue of voting supplies to carry on a war of which they have been the most ardent and impatient advocates. On that issue they cannot take the wrong side without feeling directly and powerfully the force of public opinion. Every move they have made in either branch of Congress so far has been made in order to prove that they are more strongly for war than are the Republicans and the Government. If they refuse to vote taxes for the war, of which they are professedly the hot and eager champions, their position before the country will be ridiculous.

Unquestionably the Treasury should be armed with the authority to borrow for immediate needs on certificates payable at discretion and running no more than one year, and the permissible rate of interest on these should be high enough to make them surely available. But the repayment of money thus borrowed and of the current expenditures of the war may wisely and profitably be met by taxation.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

It is plain that plans for co-operation between our forces and the forces of the insurgents have been prepared or are being put into execution. Communication with GOMEZ and GARCIA appears to have been opened, so that they are no longer in the dark about what is going on at Havana and Washington. They are doubtless already aware of the opportunity that exists to do effective work in the neighborhood of Havana, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt their willingness and ability to aid us in the capture of the city.

It must be remembered, however, that GOMEZ and GARCIA are several hundred miles from Havana. Considering the nature of the country they must traverse, they could not cover the distance in less than three weeks of pretty constant marching. As time is of the very essence of our Cuban contract, it may be deemed wisest to concentrate both commands of insurgents at some accessible point on the north shore of Cuba, whence they can be transported in two or three days' time aboard some of our newly acquired and swift passenger steamers to Matanzas, Bahia Honda, or whatever place may be selected for a landing and base of supplies. Much time would evidently be saved by this plan, and the convenient absence of Spanish ships of war from American waters would seem to make it possible.

From all reports the insurgents could put some 35,000 efficient army rifles to profitable use. A good many million cartridges would be required as a further equipment, and field rations and supplies necessary to put these brave fighting men in proper condition to attack Havana by land would of course be freely furnished. It is unlikely that any more certain and convenient method of getting arms into the hands of the insurgents could be devised than that of arming them on board the transport ships that brought them to the scene of action.

There appears to be no trustworthy information about the condition of Havana in respect to food supply. Nearly everything that the garrison and people of the city eat, except fruits, comes to them by sea. The blockade cuts off supplies in that direction. Havana must live on what it has stored up. There are vague reports that it has a five months' supply of food. No doubt the city might have had provisions for even a longer time if so much of the money provided for making preparations to stand a siege had not found its way corruptly into Spanish pockets. How much they actually have to eat is doubtless unknown, yet it is a factor of prime importance in determining whether to starve the city or take it by force.

Havana has land defenses about which little has been said. All but one of the forts on the land side of the city ... [illegible] probably be captured by assault. One of them, we understand, is guarded by a wide moat, between which and the fort is a glacis swept by machine guns. Artillery would be required to reduce such a stronghold.

Persons who have been urging that military operations by land be deferred until October are probably unaware of the real sanitary conditions of the island. About Havana there is considerable hilly country where well-drained camps could be established, and in that part of the island there are roads that are fairly good even in the rainy season, to say nothing of the railroads. We are assured that troops would be in less danger from disease during the next two months than in October and November, at the end of the rainy season. If it were determined that the city ought to be reduced now, the climatic obstacles are probably not insurmountable. With reasonable care and sanitary instruction, troops would be in no great danger at this season of the year.

THE FORCES OFF THE PHILIPPINES.

The statement that the harbor of Manila is protected by mines and torpedoes has been denied on English authority, and as it emanated from a Spanish source, it is probably not true. Commodore DEWEY will have no difficulty in reducing the shore defenses if he can get at them, and his only obstacle will be the Spanish naval force in that quarter. It is worth while therefore to examine this force closely and see what it amounts to. The vessels now off the Philippine Islands, in the order of size, are the Reina Christina, Castilla, Velasco, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, El Cano, General Lezo, and Marques del Duero.

The only vessels of considerable size in this fleet are the Reina Christina, of 3,520 tons displacement, and the Castilla, of 3,342 tons, and neither of these has either armor, protective decks, or speed. The Christina is credited with 17 knots an hour, but the Castilla makes only 14. The former was built in 1886. Her armament consists of six 6.2-inch Hontoria guns, two 2.7-inch, and three 2.2-inch rapid fires; six 1.4-inch, and two machine guns. She is fitted with torpedo tubes, but probably has no torpedoes. The Castilla is still older, having been launched in 1881. She carries four 5.9-inch Krupp guns, two 4.7-inch, two 3.3-inch, and four 2.5-inch rapid fires, and two machine guns.

There are three more unprotected cruisers of small size, the Velasco, 1,152 tons, and Don Antonio de Ulloa and Don Juan de Austria, each of 1,130 tons. Their utmost speed is a fraction over 14 knots. The Velasco's armament consists of three 5.9-inch Armstrong guns, two 2.7-inch Hontorias, and two machine guns; that of the Ulloa is four 4.7-inch Hontorias, two 2.7-inch rapid fires, and five machine guns, and that of the Austria four 4.7-inch Hontorias, three 2.2-inch rapid fires, two 1.5-inch, and five machine guns. The General Lezo and El Cano are listed as "gun vessels" of 524 tons. They were both built in 1885 and are alike, except in armament. Neither can steam over 11.5 knots an hour. The Gen. Lezo carries two Hontoria guns of 4.7-inch calibre, one of 3.5-inch, two small rapid fires, and one machine gun. El Cano has three of the 4.7-inch guns, two small rapid fires, and two machine guns. The Marques del Duero is a dispatch vessel of 500 tons, more than twenty years old, and has one old smooth-bore muzzle loader of 6.2-inch calibre, two of 4.7-inch, and one machine gun. The Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, sometimes credited to the Philippine squadron, were at last accounts at the Caroline Islands. With the exception of some small transports, the vessels enumerated above constitute the naval force that Commodore DEWEY has to encounter. There are no armored or protected vessels; only one that has a speed exceeding 14.3 knots, no guns of more than 6.2-inch calibre, and the latter are mostly old. In all there are thirty-two guns of more than 4-inch calibre, thirty-one smaller guns, mostly rapid fires, and twenty machine guns.

Let us see what Commodore DEWEY has wherewith to deal with this miscellaneous collection of inferior Spanish craft. His flagship, the Olympia, is a protected cruiser of 5,800 tons, launched in 1892. Her protective steel deck is 4¾ inches thick, she has 4 inches of armor at her gun positions, and her speed is over 21 knots an hour. She carries four 8-inch guns and ten 5-inch rapid fires, fourteen six-pounders, six one-pounder, and four machine guns. The Baltimore is a cruiser of 4,600 tons, with a protective deck 4 inches thick, and 4½ inches of steel plate about the gun positions, and a speed of 20.6 knots. Her armament contains four 8-inch and six 6-inch guns, four six-pounder rapid fires, two three-pounder, two one-pounder, and six machine guns. The Boston is also a protected cruiser, of 3,189 tons, but her speed is only 15 knots. She has a varied armament, consisting of two 8-inch and six 6-inch guns, two six-pounder rapid fires, two three-pounder, two one-pounder, two 1.8-inch, two 1.4 inch, and two machine guns. The Raleigh is a protected cruiser of about the same size, 3,183 tons, but of later construction, (1892,) and has a speed of 19 knots. Her armament is somewhat lighter, consisting of one 6-inch and ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns, eight six-pounder, four one-pounder, and two machine guns. The Concord is a small, unprotected cruiser of 1,700 tons and a speed of 17 knots. She carries six 6-inch and two six-pounder rapid fires, two three-pounder, one one-pounder, and four machine guns. The Petrel is a gunboat of 890 tons, with a speed of a little less than 14 knots. She carries four 6-inch guns, two three-pounder rapid fires, one one-pounder, and four machine guns.

Here, then, is an aggregate armament [illegible] of ten 8-inch and twenty-three 6-inch guns, eighty-two of smaller calibre, mostly rapid fires, and twenty-two machine guns. Not only do the six American vessels greatly overmatch the Spanish eight in speed, means of self-protection, and power of attack, but their aggregate tonnage is 19,362, against 11,822; they carry one-third more coal and have nearly 300 more men, 1,694 to 1,414. If all the other Spanish craft in Asiatic waters should join the fleet at Manila it would not be a match for Commodore DEWEY's squadron.

COMPENSATIONS FOR THE WAR.

Of course our direct gains from a successful issue of the war cannot offset our direct losses. In truth, the two objects are incommensurable. Who can say what it is "worth," in blood or money, to put a stop to the horrible condition of things in Cuba and to expel the authors of it from this hemisphere? The doing of these things will be their own reward. We may, to be sure, collect an indemnity from Spain that will reimburse us for our expenses, though the condition of the Spanish Treasury does not warrant the expectation that it will be paid in money. If we succeed in driving Spain out of the Philippines it seems that we shall be doing a service to humanity not less important than that we shall have done in Cuba. We have no more purpose of permanently holding the Philippines than we have of permanently holding Cuba. We may hold them as security, but it is likely that in that case we shall have to foreclose, and to dispose of the security to the best advantage.

But nevertheless there are benefits pretty plainly in sight which may serve as National compensations. Some of these were indicated by Mr. OLNEY in the thoughtful address on our "international isolation" on which we have already commented. It is impossible that a war which is waged at sea from the Philippines to the Antilles should leave us as it found us. The very fighting of such a war will break in upon our international isolation. It will leave us with a navy larger than we have ever had before, and destined to a still further enlargement, for there is none of the foolish jealousy about the navy which has been shown in Congress about the army. We shall be in possession of a considerable fleet on either ocean to protect our commerce, and then it will occur to us that we ought to have some commerce to protect.

Mr. OLNEY showed how our policy of commercial isolation had followed our policy of political isolation, and it may be expected that our commercial expansion will follow our political expansion. Our carrying trade, which had been growing since the formation of the Union, was killed thirty-five years ago by the change in the means of ocean transport from wood and canvas to iron and coal coinciding almost exactly with the civil war, which led our ship owners to put their vessels under foreign flags. When the civil war closed we should have renewed and increased our mercantile marine within a few years had not the navigation laws interfered to prevent us from buying ships abroad. While ships were built of wood our navigation laws had been as inoperative as is now the import duty on wheat. When iron became the material we could not compete with foreign builders. We are nearing the time, if we have not already reached it, when the superiority the foreign builders have enjoyed for a generation will vanish, and we shall be able to compete in shipbuilding as we did during the first half of the century. Then it may be expected that our merchants and shipowners and shipmasters will again exhibit the enterprise they formerly showed, and which they have so long abandoned to the British, in enlarging old markets and searching out new. When that time comes the doom of Dingleyism will have sounded. Even under the partial abandonment of our commercial isolation brought about by what is called the Wilson tariff our manufacturers in many kinds discovered that in upholding high protection they had injured their own interest, and that a monopoly of the home market was less to their advantage than a fair field and no favor in the markets of the world.

We shall enter upon a real rivalry with the great commercial and naval power of the world. It is the prevalence in Great Britain of the commercial spirit that makes Englishmen so much more appreciative than Europeans of the Continent of what we are trying to do in Cuba. For it is exactly what England herself has had to do in many outlying parts of the world, and what she has lately been doing with conspicuous success in Egypt, and what she has been trying to do in the Far East. When we throw off the fetters of our political and commercial isolation we, too, will adopt the policy of "the open door," and take our share in the beneficent work of civilizing mankind by commerce. In that cause the Anglo-Saxon nations could well afford to face the world in arms. And in any case the better understanding which our intervention in Cuba has brought about between England and ourselves is worth all the sacrifices that the war has thus far required of us.

The capture of the big Panama by the little Mangrove is the only gallant action that has thus far been reported. "Holding up" peaceable Spanish merchantmen which have had no notice of war may be a gratifying testimony to the vigilance of the blockading fleet, but there is nothing glorious about it. But the capture of an "auxiliary cruiser" carrying two twelve-pounders by a lighthouse tender whose battery is one six-pounder and four pistols is really a feat of arms, and pleasantly recalls DAVID and GOLIATH. The Spanish skipper, looking over his rail at a small boat which threatened to sink him if he did not surrender, seems to have been of the mind of the gentleman in STEVENSON's tale who was interrupted while he was counting his diamonds by the young man in holy orders—"I suppose that you must have some object in the stupefying impudence of your procedures"—and to have surrendered accordingly to a boat he could easily have sunk. It is true that the big Indiana was within range only three miles away, but some skippers would have sunk the tender on the chance of escape, and the bravery of Lieut. Commander EVERETT's exploit is beyond question.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of The Herald's Havana dispatches gives the information, almost as important as interesting, that seventeen "young ladies" have asked permission from the Governor General to accompany the troops with which he purposes to invade the United States, their desire being to encourage and assist this army by acting as its vivandières. The proposition is one in every way so admirable that the correspondent did not take the trouble of telling how enthusiastically it was received, or about the energy with which these heroines are preparing for the campaign. All that can be taken for granted, and, as cable tolls from the Cuban capital are onerous, nothing was added to the statement of the offer. There is no excuse, however, for any such reticence here, and the news that troops are to be landed on our coast for a march to Washington or Chicago, and especially the news that these troops are to be accompanied by seventeen vivandières, is calculated to raise high expectations. The men of the expedition, if not thus attended, might not be exactly popular, and might receive less attention than they desire, but with adjuncts so picturesque they will be warmly welcomed. For everybody who has ever seen a comic opera—and who hasn't?—knows that the vivandière is a most pleasing spectacle. She always wears one small key and innumerable ribbons, and warbles sweetly whenever an opportunity to do so can be found or made. There is only one disquieting thought connected with the matter. "Young ladies" in Cuba live very retired lives, the conventions of propriety there being even stricter than in Spain, and any appearance in public, unless carefully guarded, is forbidden under pain of social consequences really terrible to contemplate. Now a vivandière with a chaperon is almost unthinkable, while a "young lady" of Havana without one presupposes many things which nobody would like to particularize. The invaders should be very careful. On the one hand, if they come here without vivandières, their arrival is likely to cause scenes more or less unpleasant, while they can hardly expect us to applaud doubtful graces.

—It is a grateful task to record that the placard bearing the inscription "No War Talk Allowed Here" has disappeared from the wall at Post Office Station O. If the paragraph concerning it which was printed in this column had any part in bringing about the removal of the impertinent command, we take modest pride to ourselves; if the postal official who, in a moment of thoughtlessness or impatience, put the sign in its place repented of his act and removed the words of his own volition, we are still more glad. "War talk" is commendable almost anywhere just now, for it will lead to full appreciation of the seriousness of current events, and there is no reason why it should have been prohibited in a Post Office.

—Baltimore's approaches, like those of New York, have been strewn with mines, and thereby made dangerous to friends as well as foes. Terrifying demonstration of this fact was given on Tuesday, when the steamer Hestia of the Donaldson Line was proceeding down the channel, between Fort McHenry and the Seven-Foot Knoll, at a high rate of speed. Her propeller became entangled with a submarine mine, bursting that formidable object open and throwing it out of the water. Besides injuring that particular mine, it is said that the entire system at that point was very much injured and disarranged. Had the mine been one of the sort that is exploded by contact, the Hestia would certainly have been blown to pieces, and it is something of a wonder that she escaped as it was, for the steel sphere which she treated so rudely contained a heavy charge of guncotton. Steps have been taken by the Baltimore Harbor officials to prevent a repetition of the accident. A Government tug is on duty all day, warning boats of deep draught to go as slowly as possible over the dangerous ground. The larger boats have to be towed, as it is dangerous to use the propellers. The steamer Essex of the Weems Line was ordered out of the channel on her up voyage, and was obliged to run over the flats. This was rather dangerous work for a vessel of her size, but the naval officials evidently considered it much more dangerous for her to run up the channel. Boats arriving in Washington have also been ordered not to enter the river after sunset. This affects the Weems Line steamers, as they formerly arrived in Washington at midnight. Now they are obliged to lie at Riverview, fifteen miles from the city, and await daylight.

PERSONAL.

—Senator CHANDLER, in his paper, The Concord (N. H.) Monitor, makes a detailed reply to the criticism of which he and his colleague, Senator GALLINGER, have been the objects because they antagonized President MCKINLEY in regard to the immediate recognition of the Cuban Republic. He says that he sincerely regretted what seemed to him to be the necessity to urge action when the President advised delay, and declares that he did so only because the only intention with which he could credit the President was one distasteful to a large majority of Americans. "I do not understand," writes Senator CHANDLER, "that the President has ever said anywhere one word to show that he was determined to secure complete independence for Cuba. I understand him to have been all the time only intending to obtain better government for Cuba under the Spanish flag. I do not learn that Gen. WOODFORD ever told the Spanish Government that the President or Congress or the American people would insist upon the absolute freedom of Cuba, but I believe that Gen. WOODFORD has been in favor of autonomy under Spanish sovereignty." As regards the charge that he and nine other Republican Senators acted with the enemies of his party in this matter, Senator CHANDLER says: "It seemed to me all the time that the Democrats and Mr. BRYAN were coming over to us to help a good and noble cause. Surely I shall never run away from any proposition I have so much longed for as I have for Cuban independence, the expulsion of Spain from this continent, and the recognition of the Cuban republic, all demanded by the St. Louis platform on which Mr. MCKINLEY was elected, merely because Democrats decide to vote with me."

—Gen. FITZHUGH LEE has three brothers, all living within a few miles of Fredericksburg, Va. They are Major JOHN M. LEE, Capt. DANIEL M. LEE, and one, ROBERT LEE, who is eccentric enough to be a plain "Mr." Capt. LEE's residence is on an estate called "Highland Home," and with him lives the venerable mother of the family. She is ninety years old, and for some time has been totally blind. All over Virginia, naturally, deep interest is taken in the question whether Gen. LEE is to take a prominent part in the pacification of Cuba, and the keenest disappointment will be felt unless he receives a command.

—After a poet has succeeded in writing on the far from self-proving statement that "There is no death," verses so good that they get copied all over the country, it is hard indeed that the authorship of them should be credited a person long since dead, and to make the injustice the more irritating, to a person who already possessed quite as much fame as he deserved. This has been the fate of J. L. MCCREERY, a clerk in the Attorney General's office at Washington. Mr. MCCREERY denied the existence of death in fifteen stanzas, which he sent to Arthur's Home Magazine in 1863, and from that respected product of Philadelphia's literary taste his poem went the rounds of about every paper then published. Finally a writer for The Farmer's Advocate, then published in Chicago, contributed to that paper an article on "Immortality," concluding his prose article with Mr. MCCREERY's lines. The name of the writer of the essay was EUGENE BULMER, and it was signed at the end, or after the quoted poem, with no credit given to the poet, and no quotation marks used. A friend of Mr. MCCREERY's wrote at once to the editor of The Farmer's Advocate, claiming the poem for the rightful owner, but it was too late. A Wisconsin paper had cut off the poetry from the article and printed it with the name E. BULMER attached. Then another Wisconsin editor desired to reprint it, and, supposing that he had discovered an error in the types, changed the "m" to a "w," and so the mischief was done, and to Lord EDWARD BULWER LYTTON of England, who had never seen or heard of it, the fine poem was accredited. The mistake has often been corrected, but to this day, about half the time queries as to the authorship of "There Is No Death" are answered by giving it to the Englishman.

PROMPT ACTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is almost self-evident from official accounts from Washington that we are about to repeat the elementary mistakes of the Autumn of 1861. Practically, we took a whole year to prepare, before anything with our greater armies was undertaken, and while the process of preparation was going on we lost a considerable percentage of valuable lives from camp fever, ennui, and discouragement.

Previous to those Autumn months there had been some excuse for not advancing upon the enemy. Undoubtedly the troops needed drill and discipline, but not a whole year before moving. Three months was ample, and by the middle of August of 1861 the Army of the Potomac ought to have moved toward Richmond. That failure cost scores of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money.

Now there is an indication that a few troops are to be sent in advance to "gain a foothold." Why not send at least from 60,000 to 80,000 men, now ready and to be ready within two weeks, as soon as supplies and transportation can be obtained—set them on shore as soon as possible, and let them advance and finish the work they have to do?

The better way to avoid yellow fever is to keep on the move, live upon a carefully selected and prepared ration, drink only when actually necessary of beverages regulated by medical authority, and be as careful as possible under army-in-the-field conditions about exposure to the sun. "Gaining a foothold" means landing our army in detachments and a camp of enforced idleness for those already landed. Such a condition would surely be attended with an unusual percentage of illness and death, while marching and fighting would save valuable time and lessen the chances for the fatalities incident to the listless ennui of camp life.

In 1861 there was an excuse for some holding back, but now there is none. We have the troops, the munitions, and we ought to obtain the necessary transportation within a short time. Then we shall only need a little of the professional intelligence, decision, and promptness to move which have characterized the management of the German Army in all of its later wars, and the work to do will soon be done.

The Spanish Army is probably on short rations, and by the time we can land our troops they will be shorter.

It is a well-settled historical fact that soldiers do their better work upon fairly filled stomachs, and those poorly fed are apt to do poor work.

If in the history of warfare there ever was a time when a campaign should be rushed, this is the one of all. Necessity and opportunity are combined and call for prompt action. RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, April 26, 1898.

BIG STREET OPENING FEES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About the 8th of this month there appeared in THE TIMES a communication from Mr. E. H. Crosby, referring to extravagant fees allowed by Judge Werner to certain Commissioners for services in the matter of acquiring title to a certain roadway. As therein stated, there were three Commissioners, each of whom got $7,500, besides $10 for each of 235 so-called meetings, or $2,350, making a total of $9,850 for each, or a grand total of $29,550 for this precious trio. The truth of this statement carries with it an insult to every taxpayer and citizen of the State which he should not forget. The thanks of the public are due to the writer of the letter and to THE TIMES for printing it.

Probably less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people have any fair conception of the enormous extent to which this scandalous business is carried on by courts and lawyers at the people's expense and for the benefit of a favored few, nor are they likely to be better informed while the source of information is confined strictly to court records. A valued service to the people is thereby rendered when such contributions as that of Mr. Crosby are offered through the public press.

The particularly offensive feature of the case referred to is the action of the Judge. We expect the average lawyer to seize and pocket anything of value that gets within his reach, but we have hopes of better things from our Judges. In this case there appears to be no excuse in reason or justice for the extraordinary conduct of the Judge. He is employed and paid by the people to protect their rights and interests under the law, is well paid by them for his services, and therefore should be a true and faithful servant of them, and not a willing coadjutor of unscrupulous schemers to rob them.

Was there any special amount or quality of brains, time, or talent engaged or required in this job, which, by aid of the Judge, proved so lucrative to the jobbers and expensive to the people? If so, the fact is kept pretty thoroughly obscured. According to report, each one of these jobbers got for his work, (which doubtless he could have done in a few hours had he wished to dispatch rather than prolong it,) nearly as much pay as the Governor of the State gets for a whole year's service. If the amount of pay is measured by quality of service, then that rendered by our Judges must be relatively of a pretty low grade, according to their own estimate.

The theory of our Government is that the people are sovereign, and make their own laws, and those whom they employ to administer the laws are their servants. The Judges are, of course, included in this category. But practically these relations seem to be reversed. The Judges assume to be the masters and the people to be their servants, and whatever privilege is accorded to the people is to be regarded as a gracious concession of the Judges, and not as an inherent right. And if any one presumes to criticise or question such usurpation or assumption he is liable to discipline and punishment for contempt of court. Anyhow, there can be no doubt about the contempt. Such Judges doubtless regard the people as "mostly fools," and as such are powerless to apply any remedy for their relief.

Well, it may be asked, what are we going to do about it? Shall we appeal to the lawyers to defend us? Hardly! Are the lawyers going to kill or disable the goose that lays the golden eggs for them, worth from $7,000 to $10,000 apiece? Don't mention it. What with statutory "costs" and extra allowances by courts to our lawyers, receivers, referees, commissioners, &c., the machinery of the law (frequently miscalled justice) seems to be a rather expensive institution for the people to maintain, considering that the beneficiaries thereof are largely, if not chiefly, simply suckers of the fruits of the honest toil of others. As managed, what does such machinery amount to other or better than a gigantic system of legalized larceny of the people for the benefit of the leeches referred to, and who infest every court and community with their shameless obtrusiveness? There is any quantity of human nature in mankind yet—Judges included. Given unrestricted license or power and they will abuse it sooner or later—generally sooner—just as surely as was done 5,000 years ago. The people should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly. A. E. O.

New York, April 25, 1898.

The Cutting of Cables.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of the Government in cutting a cable, landing at Havana, has been criticised. If the action of the Government is properly reported it seems to be permitted by the provisions of "the convention for the protection of submarine cables." This convention was concluded by twenty-six Governments (including the United States and Spain) March 14, 1884, and ratifications were exchanged by seventeen of the signatory powers April 16, 1885. An international code was thereby proclaimed, applicable to "all legally established submarine cables landed in the territories, colonies, or possessions of one or more of the high contracting parties." The rules apply to the requirements for laying a cable, the buoys, damages to cables and vessels, jurisdiction of courts, &c. Article XV., however, provides as follows:

"It is understood that the stipulations of this convention shall in no wise affect the liberty of action of belligerents."

LAWYER.

New York, April 27, 1898.

MISS HALL'S CONCERT.

An Artistic Entertainment at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall.

Miss Marguerite Hall is a singer who has for a considerable period enjoyed the well-merited favor of this public. She gave a concert yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, in West Fortieth Street, and although the date was so late in the season, the audience was large enough to fill nearly all the seats in the house. The concert deserved a large attendance, for it was one of the most artistic entertainments of a very busy season. It enlisted the services of Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Mackenzie Gordon, tenor; David Bispham, baritone, and Victor Harris, accompanist, in addition to those of Miss Hall. With such an assembly of competent performers it was a foregone conclusion that the afternoon would be pleasant.

Most of the first part of the programme was devoted to the delivery of songs and duets by the English song writer, Mary Carmichael, who, out of the abundance of a deep friendship for Miss Hall, came all the way across the western ocean to preside at the piano. Like all other composers Miss Carmichael has her dull moments, and some of them found their way into yesterday's programme. Such songs as her "To Sappho" and "June Song" are devoid of raison d'etre, while her "Though I Am Young" is made over an old and well-worn last. But her setting of Austin Dobson's "The Milkmaid" is a genuinely good song in the best English ballad style, a style that is pure in its nationality and admirable in its best features. Of the two duets heard yesterday "It Is the Hour" is an excellent piece of fluent cantilena, while "It Was a Lover and His Lass" is a good imitation of the style of the early part of the seventeenth century. Miss Carmichael played the accompaniments to her songs in a dry manner.

The second part of the concert was devoted to a repetition of Liza Lehmann's cycle known as "In a Persian Garden." Hereafter when advocates of woman desire an example of her creative power, let them quote this admirable work. It is true that there is no distinctly new musical effect in it, but where are such effects to be found now? "In a Persian Garden" combines deep insight into the spirit of Omar Khayyam, with a most uncommon command of all the resources of lyric expression. The whole composition throbs with poetic feeling, with melodic beauty and with dramatic color. It is a series of masterly vocal mood-pictures, and it deserves to be placed beside the song cycles of the best song writers of Europe. Miss Lehmann has written like a master and her composition is a masterpiece. Its popularity is thoroughly comprehensible and wholly inevitable. Such music as this deserves to be heard often, and the oftener it is heard the better it will be liked. It was very beautifully sung by all four of the artists engaged in its delivery. They have quite mastered its technical points, and have saturated themselves with its spirit. Mr. Harris played the accompaniment in a manner deserving the warmest praise.

NUGGETS.

Never Ending.

"How long do you think this war will last?"

"That depends. You know a lot of people are still fighting the last war."—Philadelphia North American.

Emergency Call.

Black—Suppose we celebrate our silver wedding next week.

Mrs. Black—But we have been married only twelve years.

Black—I know that, but we need the silver.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Colors.

"You may be true blue," said Rivers, "but you're too green for a soldier. Besides, it would be just your luck to catch the yellow fever."

"Well," hotly retorted Brown, "is that any reason why I should show the white feather?"

And he turned red with indignation.—Chicago Tribune.

Averted by Vigilance.

"That," exclaimed the Spanish General, as he mopped the perspiration from his brow, "is one of the narrowest escapes I have had for some time."

"What is the matter?" inquired his Aide.

"See this typewritten page? I said in dictation that I was 'seeking light,' and the amanuensis got it 'seeking fight!'"—Washington Star.

IN ARREST.

From The Chicago Record.

A private comes after me all the day long,
With a gun in his impident holt,
An' lookin' right ready to blow up the world
If I took a notion to bolt;
The others are drillin' an' polishin' arms
An' gittin' all ready to go,
While I'm cleanin' ditches an' mendin' the drive
In front of the officers' row.

The Sergeant comes by with his awkward-est squad,
An' ev'ry thick-headed recruit
Cocks up his off eye an' he wonders about
The man in the dirty brown suit.
It's 9 and the guard mount's about to begin—
There, there! Hear the bugle calls blow;
I wish I was out movin' round on parade,
Not diggin' on officers' row.

There's visitors gawkin' all over the post—
Nice, tender, sweet things from the town—
An' they nudge one another an' ask for the why
Of me bein' rigged out in brown.
It makes me feel hot, but I s'pose it's all right—
You couldn't expect 'em to know
It's because I licked Peters I'm cleanin' the ditch
That runs along officers' row.

The boys are all readin' the papers; I hear
Them arguin' war as they pass,
Or when I work near to some lazyin' crowd
That's wearin' the green off the grass;
I'd like mighty well to chip into the talk
For just half a minute or so,
But I'm in arrest, an' the guard must be strict
Up here along officers' row.

But never you mind. When it's time to play ball
They'll order me out of arrest;
I'll throw off the brown an' I'll march out in blue
The same as the others are dressed;
An' harder than when I licked Peters I'll fight,
If fightin' should come, for you know
That's one kind of scrappin' ain't paid for with jobs
Of diggin' on officers' row.

SITUATION IN SPAIN

Proposed Financial Measures Criticised, but It Is Believed They Will Be Voted.

CHURCH AGAINST THE CARLISTS

Admiral Beranger in Favor of Privateering — Press Chaffs the United States for Delay in the Cuban Campaign.

LONDON, April 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Financial News says that Senor Puigcerver, the Spanish Minister of Finance, in an agreement with the Agents de Change, has prohibited dealings outside of official market hours, thus suppressing the Petite Bourse. Fortnightly settlements also have been introduced.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"With reference to the conversion of the debt and the increased note issue, both measures and most of the extraordinary makeshift ways and means devised to face a war expenditure are criticised in the press and in financial circles, but the impression in political circles is that they will be voted, in view of the gravity of the situation.

"In all previous years the Spanish Houses of Parliament have only sent their Presidents and deputations to convey to the Queen Regent their replies to the royal speech. This year the Senate decided that all its members should go to the palace in state, and this they did in a solemn procession, preceded by mace bearers in mediæval robes, and headed by the President of the Senate, Señor Montero Rios.

"The crowds assembled in the streets, and people in the balconies and windows gazed at a stately array of Senators, Conservatives and Liberals, grandees sitting in their own right as peers, Marshals and Generals in full uniform, nobles in uniforms of the ancient orders of Santiago, Montesa, Alcantara, and Calatrava, and prelates walking side by side with Senators, who wore modest evening dress coats because they were entitled to no uniform. It was a curious, striking, and impressive scene.

"The Queen Regent received her Senators in the throne room of the palace. Her Majesty appeared much pleased at this fresh proof of the understanding and sympathy which subsist between royalty and Parliament in such critical circumstances."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs:

"Señor Romero Robledo declared in the Cortes to-day that Spain ought to make up her mind to struggle alone, since no one would support her. He said he believed the present situation was the result of repeated acts of weakness on the part of Spain toward America, and that he considered as wholly useless the autonomy project for Cuba. On the other hand, he thought Spain ought to do everything possible to revivify and strengthen the integrity of the empire and to maintain the sovereignty of the mother country in Cuba.

"Admiral Beranger, former Minister of Marine, is of opinion that it would be exceedingly profitable to Spain to adopt privateering."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"It would be well for English residents in Spain if less copious extracts from the English papers were published here. One consequence of the English partiality for the United States is shown in an ironical coldshouldering.

"The soldiers here are young. Cuba has so devoured the troops as to make the veterans few. General public life shows no change, except around the newspaper offices, where there is a feverish bustle as the continuous bulletins are read aloud among the crowds."

News comes from Huelva, capital of the province of the same name, that John R. Collins, the American Consul there, who is a British subject, has resigned. The people tried to seize the American flag and escutcheon, showing an ugly temper. Mr. Vecqueray, the British Consul at Cadiz, tried to interfere, but the anti-British feeling is very strong.

MADRID, April 27.—There is a strong expectation of European complications and an increasing doubt in the "assumed neutrality of England." It is believed she would join America to-morrow were she not deterred by a fear of uniting the powers in a crusade against the Anglo-Saxon.

As a counterpoise to the growing sympathy toward the Carlists among the people since Don Carlos raised a vigorous war note against the United States, the Spanish Cardinals and prelates are now assembling here to visit the Queen Regent collectively, declaring their adhesion to and support of the reigning dynasty. They will endeavor to convince the people that the Queen Regent has never advocated peace at any price, but thoroughly participates in the enthusiasm of the people to defend the honor and rights of Spain. This attitude of the prelates will cause a sensation throughout the country and greatly irritate the Carlists.

The papers politely chaff the Americans on "their want of dash in capturing only fishing boats and ocean tramps." One journal says:

"El Morro's signal guns were mistaken on board the American squadron for offensive firing. The gunners of El Morro know that the squadron has kept well out of range, and they wish it wouldn't."

The Liberal reminds Gen. Fitzhugh Lee that "five days have elapsed of the fifteen he prophesied would suffice to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba," and asks, "in view of the little progress made," whether Gen. Lee has not miscalculated.

AS A SPANIARD SEES US.

"News" Sent to the Madrid Imparcial by Its Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Madrid and the readers of the Spanish newspapers are being deceived as to the character and purpose of the people and Government of the United States by correspondents in this country of the leading Spanish newspapers. If the work of the correspondent here of the Imparcial is like that of other representatives of the Spanish press. Following is a translation of a cable letter sent to-night by Señor Julio Gonzales y Alba, correspondent at Washington of the Madrid Imparcial:

"The United States hesitates to fight. Its fighting policy is due to timidity. The ships hover around the shores of Cuba and go up and down the American coast, doing no greater damage than here and there the capture of a defenseless merchantman. The reason for this is that the American Government is not prepared to fight. It was not thought that Spain would offer such resistance. The press of this Republic has misled the people as to the power, resources, and military virtues of the Spanish people.

"The only powder mill on the American Continent capable of producing smokeless powder has been destroyed. Thus the Americans have no way of reloading their heavy ordnance, as black or brown powder cannot be used effectively. Then the States which were called on to furnish the men for the war find themselves handicapped by the lack of Indian uprisings. The regular army has been withdrawn and the savages have already taken to the war-path. In the States of Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa the citizens have already been called out to protect their Western frontiers from the raids of the wild men.

"In the District of Columbia the militia has refused to serve. The guard was called out by the President, and when it was ordered that it was to go into camp and drill for war purposes, it disobeyed its officers and returned to the city. The fifty millions of dollars voted for the war has not been collected and a bill is now before Congress providing means to borrow the money with which to fight Spain."

COLONEL POULTNEY BIGELOW TO ENLIST.

Sails from Southampton Yesterday—Incidents of His Trip Through Spain.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 27.—Among the passengers who will sail for New York on board the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from this port [illegible] Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who goes [illegible] in the cavalry.

Mr. Bigelow says the so-called patriotic demonstrations reported daily from Spain [illegible] no public opinion worth mentioning, adds that they are limited to a [illegible] Madrid, Barcelona, and [illegible] little more than a popular [illegible] of the minority, the constituted [illegible]

"While speaking the sentiments of Mr. Bigelow, I was in constant intercourse with every class of Spaniards, including soldiers bound for Cuba, throughout my three weeks' trip I was daily struck by the absence of interest in the question of the hour. The poor people are sick of the Cuban war, and do not care a rap for Cuba. There is no evidence of the public excitement which animated Germany on the eve of war with France.

"From conversation with Señor Castelar, I gathered that the Republicans will soon again come to the front and re-elect him President."

PRISON REVOLT IN SPAIN.

Attempt of Political Prisoners to Escape Discovered in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, April 27.—The authorities to-day received timely information of an attempt at escape by a number of prisoners here, including Sempau, who recently made a murderous attack upon Chief of Police Portas, several political prisoners, Anarchists, and the Cuban chief Martinez.

The Warder on duty had been drugged with opium, and at the moment of detection the prisoners were found armed with revolvers, ammunition, skeleton keys, and ladders.

The affair caused considerable excitement.

SPANISH FOURS ARE FIRMER.

Fractional Advances at the Close in Both London and Paris.

LONDON, April 27.—The market for American securities opened generally firm. Spanish 4s opened at 34⅝, an advance of ⅝. Spanish 4s closed on the Stock Exchange at 34¼, a net gain of ¼.

PARIS, April 27.—Prices were firm in all sections on the Bourse to-day. There were many covering purchases. Spanish 4s were active early in the day, quiet during the afternoon, and, on the whole, they were fairly maintained. International securities rallied smartly, the easy money in London stimulating buying. The principal rise was in Brazilians. Gold mine shares improved on the reduction in the price of explosives.

Spanish 4s opened at 34 9-16. Yesterday's closing price was 34 5-16. They closed at 34 9-16, a net gain of ¼.

Three per cent. rentes have advanced to 102f 17½c.

BARCELONA, April 27.—Spanish 4s, 58.80.

MADRID, April 27.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 59.60. Gold was quoted at 76.

Capt. Stahl Challenges Carranza.

FREMONT, Ohio, April 27.—Capt. H. G. Stahl, late of the Third Ohio Cavalry, and who is an expert swordsman, has sent a challenge to Lieut. Carranza of the Spanish Legation to fight a duel in place of Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Sigsbee, who have already been challenged by Carranza.

The Spanish War Revenue Proposal.

The wording of a dispatch from the Madrid correspondent of The London Standard published yesterday relative to the means by which Spain proposes to meet war expenditures, rendered its meaning somewhat obscure. After mentioning other clauses of a special proposal for raising funds for war purposes, The Standard is quoted as saying that the proposal authorizes the Government "to create Treasury bonds in exchange for the existing floating debt, and to cover whatever balance may be due by the Treasury at the end of June to the Bank of Spain, converting the exterior debt into interior consols." In banking circles yesterday it was said that the meaning was evident, although clumsily put. Omitting the word "interior" would have led to less confusion. The "consols" meant funded indebtedness, and the exterior debt was taken to mean the floating debt, under which would come the balance due by the Treasury to the Bank of Spain. The whole section simply meant that the floating indebtedness would be funded.

BRITISH SENTIMENT CHANGES.

Many Indications That It is Veering Round in Favor of the Spaniards.

LONDON, April 28.—The trend of English sentiment toward Spain is becoming so pronounced as to be a generally recognized fact. All resident Americans, even American diplomats, are compelled to admit it. Although the Government's friendly attitude is unchanged, it is questioned whether a majority in Parliament is not now Spanish in its sympathies, although a week ago practically unanimous partisans of the United States.

A straw indicating the direction of the wind is shown at a popular music hall in London, where nightly pictures of American and Spanish warships are shown by the kinetoscope. The American warships are only moderately applauded; the Spanish most enthusiastically.

The St. James's Gazette continues to lead the press in hostility to the United States. It said yesterday:

"Neither Spain nor America are in the least prepared for war. It will be Autumn before the mobs of men with muskets are fit to trust in the field. They are no more at war, in the modern European sense, than would be the squabblings and filibustering of a couple of South American republics."

The St. James's Gazette also publishes a letter from a correspondent, who remarks:

"The wild hurry and nervous tremor with which the United States is preparing to encounter a seventh-rate power like Spain shows the ludicrous and contemptible position in which the braggarts would have placed had Lord Salisbury given President Cleveland the answer he richly deserved, and so brought them face to face with the first naval power in the world."

Wild Stories in Paris.

PARIS, April 27.—The newspapers here are publishing a series of wild stories. According to one of them, Germany has protested against the blockade of the Philippine Islands, and contemplates sending warships from Kiau-Chau to uphold her protest. Another story, purporting to come from St. Petersburg, says Great Britain upset Russia's efforts at Washington, because Great Britain is working hard to secure an Anglo-American-German understanding "which Russia will meet by a league comprised of all the other European powers."

Russian Press Pro-Spanish.

ODESSA, April 27.—The Russian newspapers largely sympathize with Spain and express the belief that if the United States fails to gain a signal naval victory soon Spain's honor will be saved and Europe will insist upon the latter's capitulation in order to prevent the loss which commerce must suffer through privateering. Enormous quantities of grain have been sold to Spain.

Japanese Journals and the Cruisers.

YOKOHAMA, April 28.—The leading journals urge Japan to consent to America using Japan's two cruisers now being built in the United States.

THE MOBILE ARRIVES SAFELY.

As the Atlantic Transport liner Mobile, from London, reached her dock yesterday her two dozen passengers were grouped on the main deck enthusiastically singing "My County, 'Tis of Thee," and waving American flags. The passengers did not know that war had been declared until they spoke the cruiser Columbia at sea on Tuesday afternoon.

The Mobile was to have brought over the United States torpedo boat Somers, recently purchased abroad, and which has been detained by the British authorities at Falmouth. It was found that the main deck of the Mobile was only 154 feet long, while the torpedo boat was two feet longer. Capt. Layland and Chief Officer Gibbons of the Mobile were especially anxious to bring the Somers over.

They suggested that the torpedo boat be convoyed by the Mobile in fair weather and towed behind in foul weather, but the proposition was abandoned because it would have impeded the Mobile's progress, and she had on board arms and ammunition that was urgently needed by the Government. Capt. Layland, Chief Officer Gibbons, and Chief Engineer Kinley are eager to enlist in the United States Naval Reserve for active service.

Yacht Emma Flying Distress Signals.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 27.—The sloop yacht Emma was observed off the Brigantine Life Saving Station to-day flying signals of distress. There was a big sea running at the time, and it was impossible for the life savers to reach her. She appeared to have lost her anchor. The vessel was several miles from shore, and was drifting seaward in the vicinity of Ocean City.

SPANISH DEFENSE OF CUBA

Troops Concentrated Where They Can Best Repel an Invasion from the United States.

ORDER FOR HAVANA'S SAFETY

Street Cars to Hurry Men Forward to Threatened Points — No Apparent Tidings of the Spanish Fleet — Gen. Pando Inspecting Forts.

HAVANA, April 23.—(Via Cienfuegos.)—Nobody here is able to make a definite statement as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet. All kinds of contradictory news reaches Havana from Spain and the United States on the subject, causing considerable confusion. If anything definite is known officially regarding the naval movements of Spain, the matter is kept a profound secret.

The Spanish troops throughout the island have been concentrated at different points along the coast, so as to be ready to meet any attempt to land troops from the United States. Thousands of men are reported to be enlisting in the volunteer battalions throughout Cuba, and, as very many of the men have served in the Spanish regular army, they are expected to prove very valuable in the defense of the island.

Order for the Defense of Havana.

The following order has been issued by the General in command of the forces for the defense of Havana:

"General Order of the Division of Defense.
"April 20, 1898.

"In the event of an attack on Havana which would make necessary the concentration of the organized forces for its defense at the points already marked out, it will become necessary that signals be made to announce the fact to the city and to call to arms with the greatest rapidity the garrison, volunteers, and firemen.

"With this object in view, and taking into consideration the favorable positions occupied by some of the regular observatories established by the artillery corps, also considering the very great vigilance of the troops, it is natural that those points are the best fitted to give the first signal to the General Governor and General Commandant, as well as to the chiefs of divisions of the defense, the military telephones being utilized for that purpose.

"When the alarm is given all troops, volunteers, and firemen, will assemble quietly at their posts and await the orders of their chiefs.

"If the alarm comes at night, Principe, Cabanas, and Morro Castles, instead of hoisting red flags, as will be the case if the alarm occurs in daytime, will display red lights.

"The vigilantes and forces of the public order, policemen, and police agents, if the red lights are hoisted, will promptly notify the inhabitants of the city in the best manner possible to bring about the ends desired.

"Street cars and omnibuses can give great assistance in the rapid concentration of the troops at threatened points, and they will patriotically facilitate the work in every manner possible."

Autonomist Commission Fails.

The commission of the Colonial Government which went to confer with the insurgent Government has not returned, and even in Government and political circles here it is admitted that the efforts of the commission to bring about a settlement of peace have proved a failure.

José M. del Valle, the proprietor of a magnificent central plantation at Mapos, in the district of Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara; Modesto Ulios, a railroad employe, and Arturo Chalu and José Merille, prominent citizens of Sancti Spiritus, with some Spanish artillery Captains and various other people of that district have joined the insurgents.

Señor del Valle has been appointed a Colonel in the insurgent army.

Gen. Pando, the commander of the Spanish forces in the field, when last heard from, was traveling from Trinidad to Sancti Spiritus, on his way to the Jucaro-Moron trocha, from which pass he was going to Manzanillo and Santiago de Cuba, inspecting the forts and other fortifications. From Santiago de Cuba, it is said, Gen. Pando is going to visit all the ports on the north coast of the island as far as Nuevitas. He will then go to Puerto Principe, to await developments.

The life of foreign newspaper correspondents in this city at present is far from being enviable. The recent expulsion of Mr. Ackers, the correspondent of The London Times, has caused more and more ill-feeling against correspondents among the masses, if not in the most enlightened circles. However, it is generally admitted that the Government is doing everything possible to protect the foreigners who remain here, Americans included, but the authorities may not be able to prevent some isolated cases of attacks on certain persons.

Spaniards Look for Victory.

The excitement caused by the recent developments in the political situation is very great, though of the subdued kind. In other words, the people may not be doing much, but they are thinking a great deal, and are determined to make as stiff a fight as possible, and they feel very bitterly toward the foreign newspaper men in consequence. Correspondents are not allowed to obtain any information regarding the military and naval movements, and it is not wise for them to ask any questions. The quiet maintained by the people under the circumstances is astonishing all those who understand the Spanish character, and the only explanation which they can furnish is that the Spaniards are saving up their anger and hate for an explosion which will occur when the United States troops land. The Spaniards have no doubt of the result of the fighting. They are dreaming day and night of victory, and are waiting anxiously for the news of a defeat of the United States naval forces by the Spanish fleet.

News from Mexico and the Spanish-American republics is also awaited here, it being believed in certain quarters that assistance is coming from those directions in some shape or other.

On the other hand, the Americans here are looking forward to the day when Spanish misrule in this island will be ended and the yellow and red flag of Spain is hauled down forever.

The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan arrived here on Saturday. Her band played the Spanish National Hymn, and the forts and Spanish warships answered, their bands playing the Italian National Hymn. The usual salutes were exchanged.

It is officially announced that the insurgent Brig. Gen. Masso has been authorized to form a division of natives to fight against the United States troops.

The Spanish officials say that the well-known insurgent leader Juan Delgado, with seventeen of his followers, has been killed near Cano.

PLANS TO DEFEND MATANZAS.

Food for Reconcentrados Seized for Spanish Troops—Bells to Give Warning of Invasion.

MATANZAS, April 27.—A new Port Captain and Naval Master took charge of the port and the coast of this province yesterday. He replaces Capt. Vignau y Vignier, who proceeds to the first-class cruiser Alfonso XII., now at Havana. The new official is Capt. Ricardo Bru y Boleadilla.

A commission has just been named, consisting of the following prominent citizens: Policarpo Lujan, Manuel Albeurne, José Martines, and Pedro Beadurd, the Commissary of War of this city. They will take instant action in providing defenses for the city.

By order of Gen. Molino the food supplies now in store here for the reconcentrados will be held subject to his orders, in case they may be needed to feed the soldiers who will attempt to maintain Spain's sovereignty during the approaching conflict.

The military and civil authorities are getting ready to erect barricades. The city, it is said, will be ready to make a loyal and strong resistance if any invasion is attempted. The military authorities to-day published full instructions as to what will be necessary if actual hostilities commence.

On the first alarm all the volunteers will get under arms. They will be called out by the ringing of the church bells as well as by bugle call. The various commands will thereupon assemble at their usual posts.

Particular instructions are given as to the special alarms, that will call out the Fire Department. Every precaution has been taken that no confusion may arise.

ENGLISH BUSY AT JAMAICA

Strengthening Military and Naval Forces in the West Indies to Look After Her Interests.

WHAT SHE MAY DO IN CUBA

General Belief in Jamaica that Great Britain Will Be Ready to Assist the United States If Help Is Needed in Creating a Stable Government on the Island.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 15.—A week or ten days ago a somewhat sensational rumor that sounded like an echo of the great war thunder attracted the attention of the whole English-speaking world—and the Spanish section thereof, too, doubtless. It was to the effect that the British war authorities had ordered large reinforcements of troops to Jamaica, together with two or three cruisers and two battleships to augment the naval station at Port Royal.

Naturally enough, people wondered what England meant by this, and a prompt solution was found by those who know little or nothing of the condition of affairs in the West Indies. It was asserted that England was preparing for any insurrectionary emergency to which a Cuban success through American intervention might give rise. That explanation, however, was a canard, the force and fun of which can only be fully appreciated by those who are on the spot and have a thorough knowledge of the situation. Suffice it to say here that the quarrel which the British West Indies has with the mother country is a fiscal one, contemplating no such drastic solution, even were armed revolt a thinkable contingency. It is true that there is a growing public opinion in the islands generally, and in Jamaica particularly, in favor of commercial relations with the United States, and even actual annexation; but the realization of any such idea would have to be reached through mutual agreement, if ever.

Nevertheless, the rumor was perfectly true. England is actually converting Jamaica into a big military and naval depot. But her reason is far more important and significant than is generally supposed by outsiders.

For several months past great activity has been going on in the reconstruction of the fortifications in and around Port Royal and this city. Additional docking facilities are also being provided, and altogether the people here have been vaguely aware that "there was something in the wind." It was generally supposed that this had relation to the future position of Jamaica in reference to the trans-isthmian canal. The fact seems to be, however, that England had a much more imminent contingency in view—viz., the possibilities of American intervention in the political affairs of the neighboring island of Cuba and the rôle that she herself might find it consistent with her interests (and policy) to play in such an eventuality. I am not saying this as a matter of positive knowledge, but as the strongest deduction which any practical man may make.

For some weeks past the military works, which had even then been progressing rapidly, have been carried on with additional vigor. Night work has even been resorted to to hurry them up. This, obviously, could not have any reference to the opening of the canal some time in the course of the next century.

A week or so ago, an indirect, but none the less significant, solution of the matter came, when the local war authorities received a telegraphic order to instantly prepare accommodations for two or three regiments, which were to be embarked for Jamaica from Halifax, Bermuda, Barbados, and St. Lucia, and that room may be made for the English regiments by shipping the Third and First Battalions of the West India Regiment quartered here, to the smaller islands, the transports bringing the white troops being available for this service. The Commodore at Port Royal was also instructed to prepare for several additional cruisers that were coming down to strengthen the station.

This sudden action on the part of the British War Office was coincident, it will be observed, with the Spanish-American trouble first reaching that point beyond which the maintenance of peace became practically impossible. War—immediate war—was in the air. The Caribbean Sea, and probably Cuba, would be the focus of it. That the sending of the reinforcements here had reference to this fact, there could be no room for doubt.

What England Means to Do.

The question arises, What does England precisely mean by this move? That the Government of Great Britain is in accord with the English people in their hearty sympathy with the United States in this quarrel with Spain over Cuba there can be no doubt. Indeed, it has been officially hinted in no equivocal terms. The recent somewhat dramatic incident at one of the Royal Drawing Rooms settled the point very clearly.

This, however, only one side of the question. Sight must not be lost of the fact that England has wide interests involved in this war that, if not so extensive commercially as those in the East Pacific, are not one whit less so politically. She is, therefore, determined that whatever may be the issue of the war, her interests must be protected.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, gauging the trend of official and military opinion here during the past week, the idea of the English War Office is to place an adequately strong force of troops in this island, holding them in readiness to embark at a moment's notice. Jamaica is only twenty-four hours distant by steam from the Cuban coast, and if an American invasion of Cuba follows the first issues of the coming conflict between the two "high contending forces" England possibly has it in mind to have a hand in that development.

Of course, there is no question of hostility to the United States. Quite the contrary is believed to be the case. But English interests must be protected, and the best apparent way of securing this, it is considered here, will be to aid the United States in carrying out the programme had in view—the release of Cuba from Spanish control, and the creation of a stable Government in the island that will suit all parties concerned.

The accomplishment of this will be no easy task. The Spaniards will not yield to it except under the most absolute stress of armed force. On the other hand, it is almost as probable that the Cuban insurgents under arms will hold out all they are able to for an unconditional recognition of themselves as the masters of the island so soon as the Spanish evacuation is accomplished. In these circumstances the United States may have a stiff piece of work in hand. To thrash the naval forces of Spain may prove a comparatively easy task. That effected, to drive her military forces out of Cuba would be still easier. Spain holds really only the seaports. The insurgents do as they please in the interior. The productiveness of the island is reduced to a minimum. Therefore a few weeks' blockade of the ports would necessitate surrender without a shot being fired.

But what then? What about the insurgents who hold the island, if they demand their own recognition as the sovereign power as the price of their surrender? This, it is thought, is just where England contemplates joining forces with the United States, and having a hand in the method of government of the new Cuba. It is questionable if American troops any more than the Spanish could handle the Cubans. The American troops are unaccustomed to the work of invasion in mountainous tropical countries. They might be no better off than the Spanish troops when contending against Cubans, especially if the latter were aided by Canadian and West Indian filibusters. On the other hand, the English troops are well versed in such warfare, having been trained in India and Africa.

If, therefore, it comes to the saving of Cuba from herself, it is argued here, the United States would be only too glad to have the friendly aid of England.

Another reason for England's prompt and early step at preparedness for active intervention is said to be this. While the indications point to an easy triumph of America over Spain, it is of course a bare possibility that such might not be the case. England's sympathies are so strongly enlisted that in such an eventuality she proposes to be on hand to render prompt and effective aid to the champion of humanity.

Be the motive what it may, however, the fact remains that Great Britain is placing strong military and naval forces in and around the Caribbean Islands, probably in readiness to step in "whenever her interests or sympathy suggest the advisability."

Sale of Port Royal.

The sale of a town, under any circumstances, would be an event of unique interest. The proposed sale of Port Royal by the municipality of Kingston to the Imperial Government therefore becomes of special significance.

For some time past the War Office has been endeavoring to induce the City Council of Kingston to hand over Port Royal to them for military purposes. At present the War Office leases the portion actually in use, while the rest of the town is controlled by the municipality. Sentiment alone has hitherto stood in the way. Old Port Royal is the mother of Kingston; all the historic and traditional sentiments of the colony centre around the once greatest and wealthiest spot of the New World, and Kingston was loath to sever itself from the parent city—for all that was left of it by the great earthquake of two centuries ago.

Latterly, however, the City Fathers have been seriously considering the advisability of closing with the open offer, their financial difficulties rendering the support of Port Royal too severe a drain—for the taxation cannot nearly cover the cost of keeping it up. It is therefore likely that in the near future the sale of the town will be effected, and the once proud capital of the British dominion in America will become nominally what it already is in fact—a mere naval and military depot for the imperial forces.

BREAD RIOTS AT BARI.

A Mob of 2,000 Attacks the Tax Office and Burns the Papers.

ROME, April 27.—Severe bread riots took place to-day at Bari, capital of the province of that name, northwest of Brindisi.

A mob of 2,000 attacked the tax office, burned the papers, devastated the public gardens, and then proceeded to make an assault upon the Town Hall and prison.

The latter attempt was frustrated by the prison guards and police.

KNICKERBOCKERS' REVELS.

"For Two Nights Only" the Clubmen Will Give a Circus Performance in Freaks and Fancies.

For "two nights only" in "the old corner lot" under the tent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, an aggregation of the most bewildering stars that have ever twinkled in a club gymnasium are to be seen in an amateur circus. The "two nights only" are to-night and to-morrow night, and "the old corner lot" of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club is the spacious gymnasium where slanting seats have been erected around a good-sized ring, with a red, white, and blue circumference.

A foretaste of the unique and laughable diversions of this amateur circus was enjoyed last evening by about 100 persons who were invited to a dress rehearsal. There was a genuine sawdust flavor about the performance, and mingled with the fun there were some admirable exhibitions of physical strength and gymnastic skill. R. E. Moran performed the functions of ringmaster with combined dignity and celerity, attired in immaculate white knee breeches and waistcoat, black swallow-tail coat, silk hat, and buff-topped boots. He figured on the programme as Adelbert Neverphase, and his first function was the marshaling of a score of Knickerbocker freaks in the ring. These freaks figured on the programme as "the wonders of ancient Rome and modern Tammany Hall," and they included every feature of a dime museum, from the wild man of Borneo to the Circassian girl. The feminine contingent was especially ingenious and interesting. The names of the impersonators of these freaks will be given this evening in "a key to the programme," which was not completed last night.

The arena performance included a grand entrée and gallop by the only male and female "equestrian galaxy" of its kind. This feature alone is guaranteed to satisfy the spectators that they are witnessing a circus. Mlle. Langdon-Molar, the most versatile of living equestriennes and the champion lady rough rider of the world, gives an individual exhibition of "absolutely evanescent and unequaled agility." There is a plentiful variety of ground and lofty tumbling, with a change of clowns in each act. M. Tautwire (E. E. Blakeley) gives an exceedingly clever performance on a "taut wire;" "La Weatherstrips" serves to introduce the original Charmion, all others being infringements of copyright. This is one of the star features of the show. For the delectation of persons who enjoy cold chills and creepy sensations, two of the most skilful and daring Knickerbocker athletes give a "triple aerial entourage" which is sufficiently stirring to satisfy the most hardened of circus-goers.

The executive duties of the arena are distributed as follows:

Attorney General to the Exhibition.....
Hon. William C. Wilson
Veterinarian to the Animals.....Dr. C. Fletcher
Grand Inspector of the Royal Sawdust.....
Sir P. L. Arnold
Chief Taster of the Lemonade.Capt. D. H. Starin
Extraordinary Masticator of Beef to the Lions.
Alfred Brennan
Fly Flicker to the White Elephant.....
Dr. H. Girdner
Court Plasterer to the Royal Pults.....
Dr. A. Beaman Douglass
Midnight Readers to the Monkeys.....
Emmet Doherty
Lord High Peanut Seller.....
George Washington Lieber
Keeper of the Black Swans.....Samuel Brown
First Lady of the Wardrobe....A. M. Lemercier
Rube-Bouncer.....J. James Frawley
Purveyor of Curry-Combs.....Our "Eddie Gray
Fire-Feed Pusher-Prince John (called Tocum)
Chief Bearer of the Water Bottle..Harry A. King
Boss Bill Poster.....G. A. Wotherspoon
Master of the Moose Yard.....William Ruess

The Attorney General agrees to take charge gratuitously of all cases of damage done to any person in the audience through a stampede of the animals or freaks. A side show with many features and feats "never before attempted" will be ready for inspection to-night. Efforts to get it in working order for the dress rehearsal were frustrated by the urgent military engagements of some of the performers. Together with the side show, the lemonade, candy, and peanut booth will be in full operation to-night and to-morrow night. The thoughtful manager of this circus has posted the following notice: "Parties will kindly refrain from removing the solid gold buttons from the officials' coats, as the management has provided suitable souvenirs for making into hat pins. These may be had by applying to the attentive and urbane ushers."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Managers Brady and Ziegfeld of the Manhattan Theatre propose to give a memento at every twenty-fifth performance of "Way Down East." Next Monday night will be the one hundredth performance. For this occasion silver loving cups will be distributed.

Oscar Hammerstein has decided to change his bill next week at the Olympia by presenting a vaudeville performance for the first half of the week on Thursday night a short olio, preceding a topical burlesque, will be given, the name of which has not been decided upon.

Nat Goodwin has engaged Clyde Fitch to write a new play for him, the subject of which has not as yet been decided. Mr. Goodwin also made a proposition to Mr. Fitch for the purchase of a business interest in every new play which he shall write during the next five years.

The Hamburg-American steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which sails to-day for Europe, will have several members of the theatrical profession among her passengers. Those of prominence are Miss Elsie De Wolfe of Charles Frohman's company, Herr Franz Ebert, one of the principal members of the Liliputians company, who recently became a benedict; Joseph Humphreys, Charles Frohman's stage manager, and Miss Elizabeth Marbury.

The Columbus Theatre stock company will present next week "The Crust of Society," with a cast consisting of Edgar L. Davenport, Edwin Arden, Frank Mordaunt, Robert McWade, Jr., Francis Gheen, George S. Stevens, Amelia Bingham, Marion Abbott, Kate Jepson, Una Abell, and Emma March. Miss Bingham will terminate her contract on Saturday night with Charles Frohman and will become the leading lady of the Columbus stock company.

An enjoyable concert was given last night by the pupils of Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim's conservatory at Chickering Hall. Among those who took part in the concert were Mrs. Corinne Wiest-Anthony of Philadelphia, Dr. George Conquest Anthony of Philadelphia, Mrs. Emilie Schneeloch-Busse of Hartford, Miss Anita Baick of New York, Miss Rose Fagan of Cleveland, Ohio; Salvador Ferrer of Brooklyn, Miss Ida Hutching, Miss Lillian Lipstadt, Miss Augusta Northrup, and Miss Frieda Stender.

A. M. Palmer and Richard Mansfield will, it business at the Garden Theatre continues as good for the balance of the week, instead of making the engagement of "The First Violin" for two weeks, as originally intended, continue it for an indefinite period. Afterward Mr. Mansfield will disband his company and take a thorough rest during the Summer months. He will open his season and the Garden Theatre season with the elaborate production of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and endeavor to continue it throughout his New York engagement. While on tour he will include the latter with "The First Violin" and other pieces of his repertoire.

Sale of Wine Barrels.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Seven dollars per barrel will be the price of beer in Chicago next Monday if the plans which the Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Association hopes to carry out to-day do not fail. Talk of such a high price, which means an advance of from $6 to $6.50 per barrel, or from 75 to 100 per cent., has not been heard of by the general public heretofore. The brewers have concluded to demand a higher net price for their product. The original proposition was to make the price $5 per barrel under a one-dollar Government tax, and $6 under a two-dollar tax. For a long time it has been customary with the brewers to allow their larger customers a rebate of 2 per cent. on their purchases.

Deciding that the practice of allowing 2 per cent. rebates with beer at $6 per barrel and under a one-dollar tax, as was formerly the custom, is extravagant, an advance which will not only cover the increase in the amount of rebate per barrel caused by the increase in the Government tax, but which will relieve them partially of the hardship of the original rebate system, has been generally approved by the brewers, and $7 per barrel will be adopted as the standard price.

A BEER GARDEN WITHOUT BEER.

Churches to Furnish a Retreat for Wheelmen Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The beer gardens that flourish about the northern end of the city, near the Evanston four-mile line, are to have new and unique competition. Several churches of Lake View have combined to furnish temperance beverages for the throngs of cyclists and other excursionists that pass that way, by placing at Grace Avenue and the Lake Shore a more attractive beer garden without beer.

The place is to have attractions that pleasure gardens should have with the exception of beer, and the cyclists and the drivers of buggies and dog carts are to be attracted by first-class music and good refreshments. Three capitalists of Lake View have subscribed the capital for the undertaking, and a large piece of ground has been purchased. Work on the buildings will be begun at once.

The Trial of Eli Shaw.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 27.—Eli Shaw, charged with the murder of his mother and grandmother, testified in his own defense to-day. He held to his original story that he did not know how his grandmother was killed, but that he and his mother were awakened by noises downstairs, and that when they went down to investigate she was shot by some one secreted in a side room. He made some admissions on cross examination that are considered damaging to his case. Maybelle Neilson, his betrothed, testified that he had no occasion to kill the women and that her engagement to him had not been broken.

For the Maine Monument.

A testimonial for the benefit of the Maine Monument Fund was given last evening in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Amaranth Dramatic Society, which presented one act of "A Game of Cards." The Sterling Dramatic Association produced "The Cruise of the Margarita," and the Booth Dramatic Association "All the Comforts of Home." Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, made a speech.

Patriotism at Columbia.

Columbia University is bristling with patriotism these days. Yesterday morning at 12 o'clock another flag was raised, this time on top of the Physics Building, by George L. Burkert, President of the Columbia Fishing Club. The raising of the flag was again accompanied by a call to arms on the trumpet by M. B. Conroy, formerly a trumpeter in the United States Cavalry.

Charles Pellew, Professor of Chemistry, who is a member of Troop A, bid farewell to all his classes yesterday. Dr. Van De Water, Chaplain of Columbia, and also of the Seventy-first Regiment, has expressed himself as ready to go to the front with his regiment at a moment's notice.

President Low has issued an invitation to the students to be present at the presentation of a flagstaff to Columbia by Lafayette Post, G. A. R. The ceremonies are to take place on May 7 at 3:30. If the weather is fair the ceremony will take place at the flagstaff. If it rains the ceremony will be held in the large lecture room of Schermerhorn Hall.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Amasa S. Freeman.

The Rev. Dr. Amasa S. Freeman, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Haverstraw, N. Y., died in that town yesterday. He had been minister of the church for nearly fifty-two years.

Dr. Freeman was born seventy-four years ago, and was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary of this city in the Class of '46. The Sunday after his graduation he went to the Haverstraw church, which had just been organized with nine members, intending to spend only the day. He was chosen pastor of the new church and accepted the charge, the only one he ever held. This congregation grew and the church prospered under his care.

On June 28, 1891, Dr Freeman's flock celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of his term of service.

At the time of this celebration it was estimated that he had married 425 couples, (many of whom he had baptized in infancy,) baptized 500 children and many adults, officiated or assisted at 700 funerals, preached over 5,000 sermons, most of them in his own pulpit, and received 850 members into his church.

Dr. Freeman's popularity with all creeds and classes was notable. He bore an enviable reputation throughout Rockland and adjoining counties. It was said when his anniversary was celebrated that he would doubtless remain in his charge till death removed him.

Obituary Notes.

OSCAR B. JANIN, who died at Clifton, S. I., on Monday, was an old resident of Staten Island, and was for many years a prominent real estate broker in this city.

Police Commissioner DAVID DAVIDSON of Saratoga, N. Y., aged fifty-five years, died suddenly last night. He was a prominent builder and well known in Masonic circles.

ISAAC A. MORAN, eighty years of age, of 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, one of the best-known residents of Harlem, died yesterday at his home from injuries received by falling out of his carriage in front of his home a week ago. He kept the Allegheny House, at Third Avenue and Seventeenth Street, for fifty years, succeeding his father. He was a member of the Hoboken Turtle Club and a Mason. He leaves a widow and three children.

FRANCIS J. HAWKES, for twenty years replevin clerk at the Coroners' office, died at his home,

[illegible] National Bank
279 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $3,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad CO.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the THIRD INSTALMENT OF 15 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on MAY 9TH, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL .... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS .... 1,350,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business, Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates, Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young .... President
Luther Kountze .... Vice-President
James Timpson .... 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull .... Treasurer
William P. Elliott .... Secretary
Clark Williams .... Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd .... Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
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Dumont Clarke, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Richard A. McCurdy,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
David Dows, jr., Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds,
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will until May 1 purchase the above-described bonds

on a 3% Basis.

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 29th semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on April 30, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after July 1st, 1898, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, March 30, 1898.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
[illegible] DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market inactive.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated less than 100,000 shares. Not since last April, when there was a lack of interest in the market because of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Grant Monument, has Wall Street seen such dullness. During the greater part of the day the stock tickers stood still, reports of sales being few and far between. Sugar Trust was the most active stock on the list, with the grand total of 12,000 shares to its credit.

The market's general tendency was upward, but there was nothing in the trading that could be considered significant. Net changes at the close of the day were fractional advances in most of the active stocks, although some of the usually inactive ones made larger gains.

London bought few stocks, and the traders got into the market occasionally and tried to scalp small profits on small lots. Commission houses did practically nothing, nor were there any orders from out of town except from Washington, whence came some scattered selling. Yesterday was the beginning of the fortnightly settlement on the London Stock Exchange, and the light foreign buying in New York was probably the end of the covering movement by London speculators short of American stocks.

The day was devoid of developments of sufficient importance to induce speculators to operate in the market. Wall Street now seems to be waiting for the outcome of the first battle between the American and Spanish warships. There is a general confidence in an American victory—a confidence which has been largely reflected by the recent firmness of prices. The money market is also attracting much attention, and the proposed Government bond issue, because of its probable effect on the money market, is being watched carefully.

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $60,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106⅛@106@106⅛, and $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 118¼.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brooklyn R. T.	½	Lake E. & W. pf.	1¼
Canadian Pacific	2⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Consolidated Gas	¾	North Pacific pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	⅞	Pacific Mail	½
Detroit Gas	1	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
General Electric	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	4	Union Pacific	½
Kan. City P. & G.	2¼	Wabash	½

Stock Declined.

Met. Street Railway .... ½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Canada Southern 2d	1	Chi. Term. T. 1st	1
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911	1		

Bonds Declined.

Canada Southern 1st	1	L. V. of N. Y. 1st	1½
Chi. & Nor. gold c	1½	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	6
Colorado Coal 6s	1	Wabash deb. B	1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st	5		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. and upward for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $100,694,914; balances, $8,142,588; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,603,523.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days, and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81@$4.81¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾@$4.85 for demand, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞@93 15-16 and 94⅜@94 7-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—30@33c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, par. St. Louis—60@50c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 2, to 81⅞; Reading, ⅛, to 8¼, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 32⅜. Declined—New York Central, ½, to 110½; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 57½; St. Paul, ¼, to 87⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅝. Illinois Central sold at 100¼, Louisville and Nashville at 47¾, and Erie at 11⅝. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 1-16, for money, and 111⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £208,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 27½c, and exchange on London was 25f 29c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.30, in Lisbon at 66, and in Rome at 107.60.

A MARSDEN STATEMENT.

A statement regarding the condition of the Marsden Company, evidently of Philadelphia origin, was circulated in Wall Street yesterday. New York is not interested in the stock to any extent, but for some reason the company's Philadelphia insiders thought a statement of some kind regarding it was needed. This statement told that the Marsden Company has $900,000 in bank, and that it has as many as two factories in operation, in which are employed some 200 hands. No mention is made of the battleship armor which the Marsden Company makes out of cornstalks, but the statement says that the company is finding a ready sale for its products—cornpith, cellulose, and cattle feed. Out of the gross price received for these there are profits of more than 50 per cent, and of this 50 per cent. the company is retaining enough to show profits for the preferred stock. The statement adds that this preferred stock is to receive dividends some time this calendar year, providing "there are no changes in existing conditions." The latter phrase appears to be an anchor to the windward, so to speak.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS.

Says The Chicago Inter Ocean, in referring to the effect of the war upon general business in the West:

"While financial and speculative circles were rendered uneasy over the Cuban complications by the stiffening of the money market, general business conditions were not materially affected. Opinions are greatly divided as to the effect upon mercantile and manufacturing interests if war with Spain is to last any length of time. All political disturbances affect business interests to some extent if prolonged, but in the West the general belief is that trade will not be interrupted.

"While the volume of business was not up to the recent average in all lines, the falling off was due more in a measure to the fact that a majority of the retailers and jobbers of the country have purchased their Spring and Summer goods, and there generally is a falling off in sales at this season. In some lines the decrease is more marked than in others. While there has been no general cancellation of orders on account of the war, manufacturers are pursuing a cautious policy, and are not expected to run their [illegible] for their goods. The majority of them have learned by years of experience that there is no money to be made in manufacturing and piling up goods in advance of a demand, and they will not run unless they are well provided with orders."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions, The Iron Age, foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"It is a somewhat difficult matter to discover the trend of events in the iron markets and to gauge correctly the forces at work. To the numerous class who believe that war must bring greater activity and higher prices the developments in the plate market will furnish welcome proof. Some of the leading works have advanced prices, but as yet the movement is not universal. The plate trade is enjoying a coincidence of favorable circumstances, foremost among which are the war preparations. A good deal of material has been taken directly for fitting up the recently acquired ships. A good deal more is contracted for in connection with new boats to replace the ships purchased by the Government. In addition to this there have been heavy demands for car building, to which must be added further blocks now in the market.

"In other directions, however, new work is coming very slowly indeed. This does not create any uneasiness yet, because makers are crowded for a considerable time to come. Favorable developments may bring out with a rush what is now withheld, and then there may be jumping of prices. Adverse developments are not so likely to influence values, since they are low now. They are liable to cut down the volume of business and cause the partial or total idleness of the weaker plants.

"The makers of Bessemer pig in the Central West have at last got their association into shape and have entered into the period so often trying, of having buyers put their scheme to the test of a dull market. The position of the market is one which statistically can be put into sound condition quickly if the present rate of enormous consumption continues.

"The conference in this city during the past week of representatives of the leading districts producing foundry and forge pig irons was interesting and earnest. Probably the fingers of one hand would suffice to count the concerns in this enormous trade which have made any money at all in recent years. Many are exhausting great mineral property without any return. All are paying dearly for the privilege of supplying this country and foreign lands with the cheapest pig iron in the world.

"The plan includes some interesting and, we believe, novel features. Prices are not to be dealt with directly in any shape or form, but it is believed that the small surplus, which is always the demoralizing factor, may be prevented altogether or may be dealt with in a satisfactory manner. It will take the assent of concerns which have shown their capacity to produce, in the aggregate, at the rate of 2,500,000 tons of non-Bessemer iron to call the plan into effect. If that is secured success will depend upon the good sense and upon the moderation of the Executive Committee, which appears to have pretty wide and varied powers.

"In the metal trade, the lead interests are, of course, most affected by the war. Great as we are as producers, being the foremost in the world, we cannot cover our own requirements, drawing a large share of the deficit from Mexico and Canada, which supplies, however, would be quickly diverted to Europe—as a large share of the Mexican product now is—if Spain, the second largest producer, should be hampered by a scarcity of fuel or should be forced to impose increased export duties. In other words, a restriction of output or a higher cost in Spain would indirectly raise the price of lead to consumers in this country."

MONEY MARKET STRONG.

Money was in good demand yesterday, and the small supply was more apparent than heretofore. Many would-be borrowers discovered that the banks were considerably more conservative than they had supposed, and although there was a general willingness to pay 6 per cent., even for short dates, accommodation by the banks was hard to get except by regular clients. In the call department 2 and 2½ per cent. were the prevailing rates. The demand for that class of accommodation was not active. It was the general opinion yesterday that Secretary Gage's interview with New York bankers would clear up the money situation considerably, and give the Street a better understanding as to the probable future of the money market.

NORTHERN PACIFICS ACTIVE.

Northern Pacific preferred was notably active and strong yesterday. Next to Sugar Trust it was the most active stock on the list (although that activity was confined to between 11,000 and 12,000 shares) and sold as high as 61, gaining 1⅜ points for the day. The improvement in the stock was attributed to the prospects of an early settlement of the Northwestern rate war, which was also responsible for the strength of Canadian Pacific, both here and in London. The large earnings of Northern Pacific for the month of March were also a factor. London bought between 2,000 and 3,000 shares of the stock. Northern Pacific common was strong, but it was not as conspicuous as the preferred.

JERSEY CENTRAL IN MARCH.

Jersey Central's statement for the month of March was made public yesterday. It shows a decrease in gross earnings, a comparatively large increase in operating expenses, and a correspondingly large decrease in the net earnings. The figures for the month are as follows:

	1898.	1897.	Changes. Decrease.
Gross earnings	$883,643.11	$893,214.57	$9,571.46
Op. exp. & taxes	654,991.74	633,800.32	*21,191.42
Net	$228,651.37	$259,414.25	$30,762.88

*Increase.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday the following securities were added to the list:

Consolidated Gas Company of New York—$500,000 additional capital stock to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $36,730,000.

Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company—$216,000 additional general mortgage 6 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. 14,153 to 14,368 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $9,868,000, Nos. 3,301-5,500, 5,854-6,000, 6,452-11,397.

Colorado Midland Railway Company—$6,250,000 first mortgage 2, 3, 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of 1947, Nos. 1 to 6,250 inclusive, and the $861,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of 1947, Nos. 6,251 to 7,111 inclusive.

SPECULATORS AS STRATEGISTS.

In these stirring times of war and patriotism every broker's office has resolved itself into a board of strategy, and if they were disposed to heed them, the authorities at Washington could gain a large and variegated assortment of plans for the almost instant annihilation of Spain, without money and without price.

Wall and State Streets' brainy operators, with nothing else to occupy their time and attention now, are daily elaborating some of the most comprehensive military and naval campaigns—on paper—that were ever evolved by the brain of martial man, and it is certainly interesting, if not absolutely instructive, to drop in on one of those impromptu councils of war and listen to the exchange of opinion between broker and customer.

It is well that the habitués of the Street are able to fall back upon this harmless diversion, for business is practically paralyzed, and even the most lurid rumors have thus far failed to galvanize speculation into life.—Boston Globe.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

Beginning of fortnightly settlement in London.

No expectation of increase in Pennsylvania's rate of dividend before end of this year or beginning of next.

Statement by official of People's Gas of [illegible] earned.

Increase of $[illegible] in St. Paul's net earnings for March.

Visit of Secretary Gage to the Sub-Treasury, and consultation with Assistant Treasurer Jordan.

Chicago National banks lending money to manufacturers at 6 per cent. Call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Statement from Chicago that officials of Northern Pacific expect to be able to report at the end of the fiscal year a surplus over charges and dividends of $1,500,000.

Boston holders of United States Rubber Company stock determined to have proper recognition on Stockholders' Committee.

Increased earnings for Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf expected through the locating of the Texas-Colorado Chautauqua at Boulder, in Colorado.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

General stagnation is the feature of the outside security market, even Standard Oil, heretofore the most active of the stocks traded in, is becoming as inactive as the others on the list. There was a slight improvement in Glucose preferred yesterday. The dullness in the outside security dealings at present is without a parallel in the history of the curb.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	200
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recta., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	8
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	53	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	23½	25
Amsterdam preferred	62	63
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	25½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	89	90½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99	100
Columbus Gas	80	85
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
Peoples' Gas Co. (Chi.,) 5s, (int. on.)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	123	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	77	79
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	78
Glucose common	37	37¾
Glucose preferred	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Malt common	20¼	22
Malt preferred	64½	67
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	346	347¼
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	154	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	85

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	188	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅜
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in April showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$1,192
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	400
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	4,374
Flint and Père Marquette	251
Georgia and Alabama	4,984
Louisville and Nashville	17,745
Missouri Pacific	63,000
Central Branch	10,000
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	786
Rio Grande Western	1,652
St. Louis and San Francisco	22,428
Western New York and Pennsylvania	8,100
Wisconsin Central	12,146

There were no decreases.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$218,276,756
Gold reserve	180,761,424
Net silver	5,902,601
United States notes in the Treasury	31,876,197
Treasury notes of 1890	3,188,630
Total receipts this day	1,144,674
Total receipts this month	29,080,750
Total receipts this year	336,577,463
Total expenditures this day	1,500,000
Total expenditures this month	41,450,000
Total expenditures this year	344,800,270
Deposits in National banks	28,101,064
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	206,536
Government receipts from internal revenue	367,072
Customs	760,784
Miscellaneous	16,867

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends and coupons will be paid as follows:

On May 16, a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on capital stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

A dividend of 1½ per cent. on capital stock of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company of Chicago is payable May 25.

The Bank of the State of New York will pay a 3 per cent. dividend, free of taxes, on its capital stock on May 10.

At the Southern Pacific Company's office, 23 Broad Street, New York, coupons due May 1 on the following bonds will be paid at maturity: Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company, (Western Division,) first mortgage 5s and Southern Pacific of California first consol 5s.

The Central Trust Company will to-day anticipate the payment of $5,000,000 Rock Island bonds. The bonds will be paid in the order of their presentation and the payment is in anticipation of bonds called for payment on the 30th inst.

The Consolidated Ice Company of New York has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable May 17 next. The transfer books close May 10 and reopen May 18.

The Reorganization Committee of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, F. P. Olcott, Chairman, gives notice to the holders of securities concerned that the third installment of 15 per cent. of the amounts to be paid is called and is payable at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on May 9.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¼@57. No sales. Bar silver in London at 25⅝d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,030.04 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .13, 200 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03, 200 Mexican at .20, 200 Ophir at .40, 100 Sierra Nevada at .75, 500 Utah at .05.

On the Mining Exchange, 23,000 shares of Alamo sold at .01½@.02¼@.02, 10,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07½@.07⅝, 10,000 Garfield Gr. at .06¼, 100 Golden Fleece at .27, 500 Havana at .75@.75¼, 5,000 Isabella at .19½@.20½@.19@.20, 25,000 Jefferson at .02½@.03, 17,000 Justine at .03@.02½@.03½, 800 Mollie Gibson at .20½@.20¼, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .11½, 101,000 Sentinel at .006¼ cash @.009 buyer 30; 6,000 Union at .10½@.10¼, 300 Yukon at .14 buyer 30. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 10 Boston and Montana at 178¾, 10 Calumet and Hecla at 517, 5 Osceola at .39, 5 Quincy at 107, 10 Tamarack at 145.

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Tuesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.80	..	.80	..
Alta	.16	..	.16	..
Belcher	.20	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.25	..
Breece	.36	.44	.36	.44
Brunswick	.12	.15	.12	.15
Chollar	.20	..	.20	..
Chrysolite	.09	.13	.09	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.65	..	.65	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.10	..
Deadwood	.60	..	.60	..
Enterprise Mining Co	.36	..	.36	..
Father de Smet	.17	.21	.17	.21
Gould & Curry	.17	..	.17	..
Horn Silver	1.20	1.50	1.20	1.50
Iron Silver	..	1.50	..	1.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.15	.21	.15	.21
La Crosse	.11	..	.11	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.12	..
Mexican	.10	..	.10	..
Ophir	.35	..	.35	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.08	..	.08
Potosi	.25	..	.25	..
Plymouth Con	.07	..	.07	..
Savage	.12	..	.12	..
Sierra Nevada	.65	..	.65	..
Standard Con	1.65	1.80	1.65	1.80
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.10	..	.10	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.95	..	.90	..
Albany G. M. Co	..	.04	..	.04
Belcher	..	..	.10	..
Best & Belcher	.23	..	.23	..
Breece	.30	..	.40	..
Brunswick Con	.12	..	.12	..
Belmont	.10	..	.10	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.10	..	.20	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.08	..
Con. Cal. & Va	.60	..	.55	..
Comstock T. Co., stock	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock T. Co., bonds	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock T. Co., scrip	.08	..	.08	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	.95
Eureka Con	.10	..	.10	..
Father de Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.12	..	.10	..
Hale & Norcross	.40	..	.40	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.00	..	1.10	..
Iron Silver	.44	.50	.42	..
Julia Con	.01	..	..	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	..	..	.16	..
Leadville, Con	.08	..	.08	.10
Little Chief	.14	.16	.14	.16
Mexican	.10	..	.10	..
Moulton	..	..	.20	..
Ontario	3.00	5.50	2.75	..
Ophir	.35	..	.40	..
Occidental	.75	..	.90	..
Plymouth	.12	..	..	..
Potosi	.20	..	..	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.10	..	.12	..
Sierra Nevada	.70	..	.65	..
Standard	1.65	..	1.65	..
Small Hopes	.80	1.00	.80	1.00
Union Con	.20	..	.20	..
Utah	.04	..	.04	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.05	..	.10	..
Argentum Juanita	.17	..	.15	..
Alamo	.01	..	..	..
Anaconda	.25	..	.25	..
Cripple Creek Con	.07	.09	.07	.09
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.02	.04
Golden Fleece	.15	..	.18	..
Isabella	.18	..	.19	.25
Mollie Gibson	.18	.22	..	..
Mount Rosa	.09	..	.09	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	..	..
Portland	.75	..	.75	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.08	..	.08	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alamo	.01⅝	.02	.01½	.02¼
American Flag	..	.10	..	..
Anaconda	.32	.34	..	..
Anchoria	.60	.62	..	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.09	.10⅛	.07⅛	.08¼
Canon Ball	.003	.004	.003½	.005
Elkton	.62	.64	..	.70
Gold Coin	1.50	2.50	..	..
Garfield Grouse	.05⅜	.06	.05¼	.06¼
Golden Fleece	.21	.26	.21	.30
Gold Magnet	.003½	.004	.002½	.006
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.20	.21	.19½	.21
Japan	2.50	5.00	..	..
Jefferson	.02⅝	.03	.02½	.04
Justine	.02	.03	.02½	.03½
Lillie	.81⅛	.84	..	..
Mollie Gibson	.19½	.21	.20	.22
Mount Rosa	.11½	.12	.11½	.12¼
Miami	.39⅝	.41	..	..
Old Gold	.003	.008	.003	.008
Pilgrim	.003	.006	.002	.005½
Portland	.78	.84	..	..
Rocky Mountain	.13	.15	..	.16½
Sentinel	.006	.007½	.006	.008
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Union	.10	.10½	.10	.12
Work	.02½	.03	.02½	.03½
Waldorf	.11	.13	..	..
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$1,000 Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1934, interest March and September, 70.

$2,500 Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad Company 5 per cent. income bonds, due 1934, September, 1895, coupons on, 25.

$1,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bond, due 1903, interest January and July, 113¼.

$1,000 Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company second mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due 1941, interest January and July, 96¼.

$1,000 Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company 5 per cent. mortgage gold bond, due 1925, (guaranteed by Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company,) interest April and October, 66¼.

2 shares Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company preferred, (guaranteed 5½ per cent. by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad,) $100 each, 127.

1 share New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railroad Company preferred, (guaranteed 5 per cent. by Long Island Railroad,) $100, 70.

2,200 shares Duncan Company, $25 each, 61.

$22,000 Hudson River Water Power and Paper Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, coupons January and July, 99.

60 shares Lawyers Surety Company, $100 each, 100.

500 shares Inter-State Land and Canal Company preferred, $100 each, 1.

500 shares Inter-State Land and Canal Company common, $100 each, ⅛.

11 shares New York and Harlem Railroad Company, $50 each, 347.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 159.

45 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 170.

20 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 390.

8 shares German Alliance Insurance Company, $100 each, 160.

212 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 165.

27 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies, $100 each, 250¼.

50 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 90.

19 shares Bank State of New York, $100 each, 106.

200 shares Chattanooga Electric Railway, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $10 lot.

$4,000 Fox River Electric Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1924, coupons January and July, July, 1896, coupons on, (hypothecated,) $500.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at the same place:

100 shares First National Bank of Seattle, 80 shares Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle, 40 shares Washington National Bank, 245 shares Post-Intelligencer Company, and 14 shares American District Telegraph Company of Seattle, $33,160.

100 shares Rainy Mining Company, 600 shares Pride of the Mountains Mining Company, 200 shares Lake View Cemetery Association, 15,700 shares Wilmans Mining [illegible] ing Company, 6,950 shares [illegible] Gold Mining Company, note of William E. Bailey, dated Dec. 7, 1891, for $12,500, payable one day after its date to the order of L. S. J. Hunt, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum; note of William E. Bailey, dated Dec. 7, 1891, for $10,000, payable one day after its date to the order of L. S. J. Hunt, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, and policy of life insurance, No. 645,176 in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, dated Sept. 5, 1894, insuring the life of L. S. J. Hunt for $1,500, $3,000.

200 shares Guaranty Loan and Trust Company of Seattle, 115 shares Washington Territory Investment Company, and 1,000 shares Security Trust Company of Seattle, $5.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,444
3d week April	$453,000	$366,000	$335,000
From Jan. 1	6,569,225	5,228,018	5,016,898
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,521
3d week April	$73,998	$72,806	$73,968
From July 1	4,727,710	4,519,960	4,630,990
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
3d week April	$89,600	$89,200	$86,300
From July 1	2,920,538	2,898,144	3,398,664
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
3d week April	$62,621	$58,247	----
From July 1	2,671,580	2,279,171	----
FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	648	637
3d week April	52,877	52,626	53,006
From Jan. 1	882,687	831,888	846,907
GEORGIA AND ALABAMA—			
Mileage	458	450	265
3d week April	24,775	19,791	14,231
From July 1	1,015,708	844,795	----
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,956
3d week April	378,870	361,125	350,020
From July 1	17,621,067	16,552,678	16,661,904
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,990
3d week April	438,000	375,000	347,000
From Jan. 1	7,499,252	6,465,333	6,342,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week April	26,000	16,000	12,000
From Jan. 1	392,140	301,830	207,000
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
3d week April	14,878	14,092	15,215
From Jan. 1	258,869	257,482	264,428
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week April	8,112	6,460	8,582
From July 1	337,227	322,631	398,276
ST LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
2d week April	130,067	107,639	----
From July 1	5,585,834	4,819,789	----
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
3d week April	$58,400	$50,300	$51,700
From July 1	2,680,069	2,435,566	2,601,815
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
3d week April	$86,344	$74,198	$69,842
From July 1	3,944,397	3,380,453	3,496,717
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for March—			
Gross earnings	135,881	121,539	123,520
Operating ex. and taxes	108,646	91,591	89,489
Net earnings	27,235	29,948	34,030
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,349,388	1,243,174	1,307,709
Operating ex. and taxes	873,070	805,366	840,823
Net earnings	476,318	437,807	466,885
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for March—			
Gross earnings	211,186	185,043	201,321
Operating ex	132,217	119,221	134,982
Net earnings	78,969	65,822	66,339
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	609,445	531,763	561,861
Net earnings	230,516	185,062	173,340
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for March—			
Gross earnings	441,546	415,311	421,070
Exp. and taxes	320,963	289,698	300,293
Net earnings	120,583	125,613	120,777
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	4,502,762	4,299,080	4,409,233
Net earnings	1,675,255	1,655,204	1,648,696
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for March—			
Gross earnings	883,643	893,214	934,049
Exp. and taxes	654,991	633,800	661,471
Net earnings	228,651	259,414	272,578
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,824,032	2,597,368	2,765,166
Net earnings	948,441	770,589	841,828
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for March—			
Gross earnings	2,916,373	2,836,326	2,749,354
Operating ex	1,736,078	1,325,954	1,634,556
Net earnings	1,180,295	1,010,372	1,114,798
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	28,102,611	23,204,798	25,452,379
Net earnings	10,259,715	9,285,372	10,544,807

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	1,650,723	1,642,617	1,724,047
Operating ex. and taxes	1,300,398	1,321,476	1,404,097
Net earnings	350,325	321,141	319,950
Prop. ex. to gross	78¾	80½	81⅜
Misc. int	2,862	1,496	*4,606
Total	353,187	322,637	315,344
Charges	415,970	408,364	400,528
Deficit	62,783	85,727	85,184

*Deficit.

CLEVE., CANTON & SOUTHERN for March—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	50,782	54,909	50,150
Op. expenses	45,125	45,247	39,941
Net earnings	5,657	9,662	10,209
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	509,430	519,458	518,751
Net earnings	101,866	92,050	118,184

DETROIT, G. R. & WEST. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$1,316,739	$1,171,282	$1,149,655
Op. exp. and taxes	984,363	1,022,121	895,352
Net earnings	332,376	149,161	254,308
Misc. int	5,014	------	------
Total	337,390	------	------
Det. Term. charges	44,806	------	------
Net earnings	292,584	------	------
Charges	195,026	------	------
Surplus	97,558	------	------

The report is the first since reorganization and readjustment of fixed charges.

N. Y., SUS. & WEST. for March—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	158,283	162,517	166,268
Op. expenses	96,679	94,468	93,251
Net	61,604	68,049	73,017
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,869,794	1,726,416	1,677,356
Net earnings	817,772	774,644	713,044

READING for March—Railway Company—

Receipts	1,733,654	1,548,482	1,594,369
Expenses	1,021,463	924,114	970,772
Net	702,191	624,368	623,597
Prop. ex. to gross	59⅞	59⅝	60
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	1,194,392	1,256,099	1,603,747
Expenses	1,215,337	1,363,141	1,655,638
Deficit	20,445	107,042	51,891
Reading Company—			
Net income	21,511	25,569	25,569
Net all companies	703,256	542,895	597,275
Charges	745,000	775,000	806,249
Deficit	41,743	232,105	208,973
From July 1.—Railway Company—			
Receipts	16,834,405	15,770,048	------
Net	7,567,293	7,043,229	------
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	17,966,598	16,821,788	------
Net	714,932	356,616	------
Reading Company—			
Net income	259,752	253,593	------
Net all companies	8,541,977	7,653,438	------
Charges	6,705,000	------	------
Surplus	1,836,977	------	------

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,210	Am. Sp. Mfg	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅛
40	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	27	27	27	27
7,550	Am. Sug. Refs.	116	116⅝	116	116⅛
250	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24¼	24⅜	24	24
160	Am. Tobacco pf.	101⅜	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛
40	Brook. R. T.	36¼	36½	36¼	36½
5,160	C., B. & Q.	89⅝	90⅜	89⅝	90
6,310	Chi., M. & St. P.	84⅞	85½	84⅞	85
680	C., R. I. & Pac.	83⅜	83⅝	83¼	83⅝
330	Louis. & Nash.	46½	46½	46¼	46½
520	Manhattan	92⅝	93½	92⅝	92¾
180	Mo. Pacific	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
90	Nor. Pacific	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞
990	Nor. Pac. pf.	60¼	61	60¼	60¾
70	People's Gas	89	89	88¾	88⅞
100	Stand. R. & T.	2	2	2	2
40	Tenn. C. & I.	18⅞	19	18⅞	19
1,100	Union Pac. pf.	50	50⅝	50	50¼
24,820.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	56⅛	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞
5,000	A., T. & S.F.gen.	85¼	85½	85¼	85½
1,000	Can. South. 2d	106	106	106	106
8,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½
15,000	Rio G., W. 4s	78	78½	78	78½
2,000	St.L. & I. M. 5s	86⅛	86½	86⅛	86½
11,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	97	97⅝	97	97⅝
$48,000.					

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 88, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54, 197, 1369, 1865, 2146, 2383, 2652, 2940,
64, 245, 1372, 1889, 2174, 2397, 2685, 2959,
72, 305, 1494, 1900, 2210, 2417, 2688, 2968,
112, 323, 1522, 1905, 2220, 2429, 2699, 3029,
125, 357, 1597, 2003, 2236, 2454, 2741, 3039,
128, 382, 1617, 2042, 2263, 2486, 2766, 3058,
133, 388, 1714, 2045, 2285, 2503, 2806, 3140,
160, 402, 1771, 2069, 2302, 2507, 2849, 3222,
166, 420, 1774, 2119, 2308, 2515, 2865, 3235,
171, 444, 1809, 2126, 2322, 2604, 2931, 3263,
185, 453, 1840, 2186, 2338, 2630, 2937, 3281,
194, 1865,

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building.
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of Consolidated Ice Co.,
23d Street and Lexington Av., N. Y.,
April 27, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared and will be payable May 17th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 10th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. May 10th, 1898, and reopened May 18th, 1898, at 10 A. M. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record as above unless otherwise ordered.

H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New York, April 27th, 1898.

90th Consecutive Dividend.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. was this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after May 2d, 1898.

Transfer books closed until May 3d, 1898.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on May 25th, 1898. The transfer books will close in New York on May 14th, 1898, at 12 M., and will reopen May 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 2d prox. The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 23d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of May.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., April 18, 1898.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 10%, payable on and after May 2d.

The transfer books will be closed until May 2d.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after May 2d next. The transfer books will remain closed to May 3d.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

United States Express Company.
49 Broadway, New York, April 23, 1898.

129TH DIVIDEND.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on April 30th at 12 o'clock, and reopened May 17.

THEODORE F. WOOD, 2d Vice Pres. and Treas.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, April 26th, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable May tenth. Transfer books closed until after that date.

B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
80 Broadway, New York, April 27th, 1898.

The COUPONS due May 1st, 1898, on the bonds of the PRATT COAL AND IRON CO. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover Natl. Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
New York, April 26, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on May 1, 1898.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1898, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will close on the 23d day of April and will open on the 4th day of May.

ERNEST GOERLITZ, Secretary.
Dated April 21, 1898.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, March 28, 1898.

The Transfer Books of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 4th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1898. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
New York, April 22, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 22d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1898.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, April 21st, 1898.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 2d, 1898. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from April 30th to May 3d.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 2d, 1898, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, to be held June 1st, 1898, and will be reopened on Friday, June 3d, 1898.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 25, 1898.

The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on Thursday, May 5, from 12 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking House, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, on Monday, May 9, 1898, at 12 o'clock.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute May 5, at 115 West 38th Street, [illegible] o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, April 27, 1898.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	.....
2	American Express	124	124	124	124	.....
3,745	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	.....
310	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	27½	27½	27	27	.....
12,085	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116	116⅝	116	116⅝	+⅛
15	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	.....
3,732	American Tobacco	101½	102	101½	101½	−½
2,025	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	.....
325	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
520	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	36½	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+½
50	Brooklyn Union Gas	111½	111½	111½	111½	.....
500	Canadian Pacific	79	80	79	80	+2½
3,579	Chi., Bur., & Quincy	89⅝	90⅜	89⅝	90	+¼
285	Chicago Great West	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	−⅛
7,087	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	85	85¼	84⅝	85⅛	.....
505	Chicago & Northw.	116	116¼	116	116½	+½
1,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	83⅜	83⅞	83⅜	83⅞	−⅛
25	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
25	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	.....
800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅞
250	Consolidated Gas	172½	172½	172½	172½	+½
117	Delaware & Hudson	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+1
300	Detroit Gas	49	50	49	50	+1
432	Erie 1st pf.	32	32½	32	32½	+½
400	General Electric	31⅜	31⅞	31	31⅞	+⅝
100	Great Northern pf.	145	145	145	145	.....
210	Hawaiian Sugar	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+¾
25	Homestake	48	48	48	48	.....
23	Illinois Central	98½	98½	98	98	.....
110	Iowa Central	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+½
1,750	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17¼	+2¼
600	Laclede Gas	41½	41½	41	41	−½
355	L. E. & West. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+1½
80	Long Island	40	40	40	40	.....
1,555	Louisville & Nashville	46⅝	46⅞	46	46	−⅛
1,895	Manhattan Con	92½	93¼	92⅝	92½	.....
2,460	Metropolitan St. Ry.	136	136¼	135½	135½	−½
203	Michigan Central	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	.....
100	Minnesota Iron	61½	61½	61½	61½	.....
60	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	10	10	10	.....
10	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
1,110	Missouri Pacific	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅜
40	National Lead Co. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	.....
346	New York Central	107	107½	107	107½	−½
2,875	Northern Pacific	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
11,595	Northern Pacific pf.	60⅝	61	60⅝	60⅞	+1
825	Pacific Mail	22	22½	22	22¼	+⅛
100	Pennsylvania R. R.	112	112	112	112	.....
500	People's Gas, Chicago	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼	+⅜
10	P., C., C. & St. L.	42½	42½	42½	42½	.....
400	Reading	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	.....
65	Reading 2d pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	.....
14	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	.....
5	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+⅜
400	Southern Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	.....
20	Southern Railway	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
110	Southern Railway pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
265	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
10	Texas Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
220	Union Pacific	19	19	19	19	+½
615	Union Pacific pf.	50	50½	50	50½	+½
1,621	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−½
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
110	Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+½
200	Wabash pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	.....
400	West Chicago Street	88	88	88	88	.....
416	Western Union Tel.	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	+¼
Sales.....93,602						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
5,000 70
At, T & S F gen 4s
10,000 .... 85¼
10,000 .... 85⅝
10,000 .... 85¼
70,000 .... 85⅝
Adjustment 4s
500 57
5,000 .... 56⅝
5,000 .... 56⅞
5,000 .... 56⅝
500 .... 56¼
5,000 57
7,000 .... 56⅞
25,000 .... 56¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
5,000 .... 114½
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 91
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
8,000 .... 109½
Buff, R & P G M 5s
2,000s20F 103
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 .... 107⅞
1,000 108
Canada Southern 2d
4,000 106
Cent of N J gen 5s
3,000s20F 110
1,000 .... 109½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
8,000 .... 75¼
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
1,000 .... 116½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 .... 104¼
Chi & N W coup gold 7s
1,000 113
Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000 81
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 .... 96¼
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
2,000 65
5,000 68

Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000 95
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 100
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
5,000 99
Manhattan Ry con 4s
3,000 90
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 73
6,000 .... 73¼
Mil, L S & W inc
1,000 112
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 .... 83⅝
Mo, K & T 2d
1,000 .... 57⅝
Mo Pac 1st cons
3,000 94
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
4,000 70
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000 100
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
5,000 99
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
9,000 .... 57⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
45,000 .... 90½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
5,000 .... 75¼
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 102
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
6,000 50
Oregon R & N 4s
1,000 .... 89½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
2,000 96
Income A 5s
6,000 .... 59½
Inc B & col trust
3,000 .... 40½
Reading Co gen 4s
26,000 .... 77⅝
5,000 78
3,000 .... 77⅝

Rio Grande West 1st
5,000s20F 78¼
4,000 .... 78½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000 87
1,000 .... 86⅞
4,000 .... 86⅝
St L & S F 4s
15,000 .... 69¼
St L S W 1st
1,000 .... 70¼
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 107
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 .... 87⅝
4,000s20F 87¼
6,000 .... 87⅝
2,000 .... 87½
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 98
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
12,000 .... 97¼
2,000 .... 97½
1,000 .... 97⅝
Union Pacific 4s
15,000 .... 88⅝
15,000b3 .... 88⅝
119,000 .... 88¾
500 89
50,000 .... 88⅞
63,000 89
73,000 .... 88¾
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 .... 50¼
5,000s20F 49⅞
5,000 .... 50¼
11,000 .... 50⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
13,000 106
1,000c 106½
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
1,000 .... 75¼
5,000 .... 75⅛
Wabash deb, Series B
2,000 21
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 37

Total sales $848,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	94	..
4s, r., 1907	105⅞	106½
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	117	117½
4s, c., 1925	118¼	118¾
5s, r., 1904	109½	110¼
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	112	..
Adams Express	97	100
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cotton Oil	16	17
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23
Am. T. & C.	..	91
Am. Tobacco pf.	113	117
Ann Arbor	11	13
Ann Arbor pf.	31	34
Bay State Gas	2½	2¾
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105
Brunswick Co., 3d is. paid	3⅜	4¼
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65
*Bur., C. R. & N.	60	75
Canada Southern	46	47
Central Pacific	11	11½
Ches. & Ohio	17¾	18
Chi. & Alton	152	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	49	51
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	18	23
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7	7½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	26
C., M. & St. P. pf.	139	140
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	26½	27
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70	78
Clev., L. & W. pf.	42	46
Cleve. & Pitts.	167	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	18	20
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
[illegible] & H. Coal, all paid	5	6
[illegible] H. V. & T.	5½	7½
[illegible] V. & T. pf.	16	25
[illegible] Cable	150	180
[illegible] Coal	38	44
[illegible] Ice	28½	29
[illegible] Ice pf.	83½	84½
Del., L. & W.	141	150
D. & R. G. pf.	41½	42
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4

	Bid.	Ask'd.
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	4	5½
*Ed. E. Il. of N.Y.	115	125
*E. E. I. of B'klyn	104	108
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Erie	11	12
Erie 2d pf.	15⅝	16¾
Ev. & T. H.	..	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42
*Flint & P. M.	9	11
*F. & P. M. pf.	32	..
*Ft. W. & R. G.	5	12
General Electric	31	31⅝
Green Bay & W.	30	40
*Harlem	322	340
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98
Ill. Steel Co.	44	55
Iowa Central pf.	24	26
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	4	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4¼
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	80	90
L. E. & W.	13½	15½
Lake Shore	..	190
Lake Shore certfs.	..	180
*Mah. Coal R.	128	..
*Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Manhattan Beach	4	6
..d. Coal pf.	40	55
Mexican Central	4	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2
Minn. & St. L.	23½	25½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	50
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..
Mobile & Ohio	24	26
Morris & Essex	170	173
*N., C. & St. L.	60	78
National Lead	27⅝	28⅝
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	16
National Starch	4⅝	5
Nat. St. 1st pf.	58	63
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C.	6	7½
N. J. Central	90	92
N. Y. & N. H.	183	186
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	11⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
N. Y., O. & W.	13⅝	14½
N. Y., S. & W. cts	10	12
N., Y., S. & W. pf., ctfs	27	30

	Bid.	Ask'd.
*Norfolk So.	62	66
Nor. & West.	11⅝	12
Nor. & West. pf.	44½	44⅝
North American	5⅛	5¼
*Ohio Southern	..	5
*Omaha & St. L.	5	8
Ont. Mining	3	5
Oregon Imp., all in. paid	26	28
Ore. R. & N.	42	46
Ore. R. & N. pf.	65	69
Oregon S. L.	26	28⅛
Penn. Coal	300	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	5
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	63
P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
*Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Pullman Car	169	171
Quicksilver	1¼	3½
Quicksilver pf.	2¼	7
Reading 1st pf.	37¼	38
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	117½	119¾
*Rio Grande W.	23	25
*Rio G. W. pf.	53½	58½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5	5⅝
St. L. & S. F.	6	6½
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	54¼	55½
St. L. S. W.	3⅞	4¼
St. L. S. W. pf.	8½	9¼
St. P. & Duluth	..	24
St. P. & D. pf.	..	80
St. P., M. & M.	130	133
St. P. & Omaha	67	71
St. P. & O. pf.	140	150
Sil. bullion certfs.	56⅜	57
Sixth Avenue	200	220
Standard R. & T.	3⅝	4
*Texas Pacific	9¼	9½
*T. P. Land Tr.	6	6⅝
Third Avenue	160	165
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
*Twin City R. T.	..	22
U. S. Express	37	41
U. S. Leather	5⅞	6
U. S. Leather pf.	56¾	57⅛
U. S. Rubber	15⅛	17
U. S. Rubber pf.	62	65
Wells-F. Express	114	118
*West. Union Beef	2¼	5
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	8⅞	10⅝
Wis. Central	1⅛	3
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Local issues were neglected to-day, and prices, as a whole, were immovable. The only feature was a slight decline in Union Traction, the selling being based on a misconstruction of an order regarding the enlistment of the employes in the army and navy. The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

[illegible] Valley	20½	21½
[illegible] Pacific, t. r.	22⅝	22⅞
[illegible] Pacific pf.	60⅝	61
[illegible]	55⅞	56¼
[illegible]	7⅞	8
[illegible] 1st pf.	18⅜	..
[illegible]	85	85¼
[illegible] & P.	2⅝	3
[illegible] Railway	135	136
[illegible] Traction	78¼	78⅜
[illegible]	21⅞	21⅞
[illegible]	14⅛	14⅝
[illegible] Storage	19	21
[illegible] Storage pf.	21	23
[illegible] Improvement	104½	105
[illegible] Light	41	41⅝
[illegible] Traction	43	45
[illegible]	2	2¼
[illegible]	5⅝	6
[illegible]	10	10¼
[illegible]	29	..
[illegible]	77	..
[illegible]	79	79¼
[illegible]	102⅝	103
[illegible]	13	13¼
[illegible]	45¼	45½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

[illegible] April 27.—Diamond Match [illegible] dropped to 124, and closed [illegible] Chicago opened at 87, but [illegible] closing at 86¾. Chicago City [illegible] 220. North Chicago de[illegible] Biscuit [illegible] advanced ⅛ from the opening, and closed at 23, the preferred improved from 80½ to 81, closing there.

Settlement prices.

American Strawboard	22½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	124
National Biscuit Co. com.	22⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	80⅛
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	5½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	20
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	25½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49½
International Packing Co.	10½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	220
North Chicago Street Railroad	181
West Chicago Street Railroad	86
South Side Elevated Railroad	55½
Lake Street Elevated	10⅝
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	8
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

New York Seeks Bermuda Trade.

Arrangements have been practically concluded between the Merchants' Association and the Quebec Steamship Company, which controls the line of steamers plying between this port and Bermuda, for reduced rates to New York for Bermuda merchants. These rates will be in effect during July, August, and September.

The Merchants' Association will send circulars to Bermuda announcing the steamship company's concessions and setting forth the excellences of the New York market. Until last Summer, when the steamship company offered reduced rates, many Bermuda merchants had not realized that the United States could supply them with goods popular in English markets at anything like English or English colonial prices.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 27.—It has been another day of extreme dullness and indifference. This practically tells the story of the speculative situation to-day. The general mood is a waiting one, and seems likely to continue so for some time to come.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	213	..
Boston & Lowell	217	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	272	274
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	105	106
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	113	..
Fitchburg pf.	93	93½
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	..	188
West End	80	80½
West End pf.	101	103½

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1¾	2
Arnold	10½	10¾
Atlantic	24	25
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	12½
Boston & Montana	173	174
Butte & Boston	23½	23¾
Calumet & Hecla	518	520
Centennial	11⅛	11¼
Franklin	10	..
Gold Coin Mines	..	1¼
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	..
Osceola	36⅞	39½
Pioneer, (gold)	4½	5⅛
Quincy	106	107
Santa Ysabel	5	5½
Tamarack	145	147
Tecumseh	..	2¼
Wolverine	19	19¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	245	247
Dominion Coal	16	17½
Dominion Coal pf.	95	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	62	64
General Electric	31	31¼
General Electric pf.	75	88
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	20¾
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	123	125
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	169½	170
United States Oil	18	..
United States Rubber	15	17
Westinghouse Electric	..	20½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51	52

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24½	25

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.19	.18
Alpha Con.	.02	.01
Andes	.06	.09
Belcher	.08	.12
Best & Belcher	.26	.27
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.15	.17
Challenge Con.	.12	.12
Chollar	.16	.19
Confidence	..	.43
Con. Cal. & Va.	.57	.61
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.10
Exchequer	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.19	.19
Hale & Norcross	.48	.50
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.11	.18
Occidental Con.	1.10	1.20
Ophir	.36	.41
Overman	.03	.01
Potosi	.22	.24
Savage	.13	.15
Sierra Nevada	.67	.70
Standard	*1.60	1.70
Union Con.	.14	.18
Utah Con.	.07	.06
Yellow Jacket	.08	.09

Silver bars, 56⅜; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.
*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Anaconda	25	38	30	38
Anchoria	60	65	64	65
Argentum	19⅝	20¼	19¼	20½
Battle Mountain	16⅝	19⅝	..	..
Consolidated	7½	8	7½	8
Elkton	72⅛	73	70	70¼
El Paso	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7½
Gibson	20½	24	20⅛	23½
Gold Coin	89	91	89	91
Gold King	50	52	50	52
Golden Fleece	20	30	20	30
Grouse	5½	6½	6½	6½
Isabella	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½
Jefferson	2⅝	4	2⅝	4
Lillie	80	82	80	90
Matoa	13½	14	13½	13¾
Moon Anchor	67¼	67⅞	64¼	67
Pharmacist	5½	5⅝	4⅝	6
Portland	84½	85	85	85⅛
Rawlings	15	17½	16	18
Rosa	11¼	12	11½	12
Union	10¼	10⅝	10	10¼
Work	2½	2⅝	2⅝	3

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Irving	147½
Central National	160	Lincoln National	750
Columbia	150	Mechanics & Tr'd'als	100
Commerce	180	New Amsterdam	245
Garfield National	850	N. B. of N. A.	135
German-American	112	Park	280
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Seventh National	108

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Osgood Scale Company of Binghamton, N. Y., to manufacture and sell scales; capital stock, $30,000. Directors—Horton B. Osgood, Louis A. Osgood, and Orlando J. Fowler.

W. J. Lasher Company of Rome, N. Y., to manufacture clothing, jewelry, and musical instruments; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Mary E. Lasher, William J. Lasher, and William J. Lasher, Jr.

New York Pie Filling and Extract Company of New York, to manufacture pie fillings and extracts; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—Joseph S. Marando, Cecilia Olivia, and Aurelia Bivilacqua, New York.

Velveteen Cutting Company of New York, to manufacture cutting machines; capital stock, $20,000. Directors—Patrick J. Dempsey, Albert E. Wallace, George Wooley, Thomas J. Green, and Charles D. Palmer.

Circulating and Advertising Department of The Home Magazine of New York, to carry on a subscription department for magazines and newspapers; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Arthur T. Vance, New York; Iram C. Reed, James F. Howe, Randall T. Walters, and William S. Farmer, Syracuse.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BELL ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of the Bell Electric Company in its effects at 46 East Fourteenth Street, for $200.

WILLIAM H. MERRIAM.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the horses and carriages belonging to William H. Merriam, who kept a livery stable at 113 and 115 East Eighty-fourth Street, for about $2,100.

MICHAEL J. CURLEY.—Michael J. Curley, dealer in leather and findings at 115 Raymond Street, Brooklyn, confessed judgment here yesterday in favor of Joseph Musliner & Co. for $579 for merchandise. He began business eighteen months ago.

GLOBE INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn yesterday sold out the effects of the Globe Incandescent Gas Light Company, manufacturers of mantles, at 1,218 Second Avenue, corner of Sixty-fourth Street, for $280. Most of the machinery had been replevined by the Marshal.

EDWARD E. GEDNEY.—Judgment for $7,487 was entered yesterday against Edward E. Gedney in favor of Henry S. Ward, as receiver of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, for balance due on a demand of $8,000 made by Mr. Gedney on Jan. 31, 1890, which was found among the assets of the company. When the note was made 236 shares of stock of the North River Bank was put up as collateral security, and $3,000 was paid on the note.

Out of Town.

CENTRAL CITY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Judge Clearwater has granted the application of the Attorney General for the appointment of a temporary receiver of the property and assets of the Central City Building and Loan Association of Syracuse, N. Y., appointing Charles K. Underwood of Syracuse temporary receiver and fixing his bond at $25,000. The liabilities of the association, as shown by the papers before the Judge, amount to $219,325. Its assets are $182,600, leaving a deficit of $136,725. The association has been engaged in business at Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Tonawanda, and at Roanoke, Va. At Roanoke it met with serious losses, which so far injured its capital as to render it insolvent. Mr. Underwood is a prominent business man of Syracuse.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALESSI, Alessandro—D. Bonanno	289
ARMSTADTER, Louis—M. Braun	43
ALLISON, Frederick H.—Berkley R. Merwin	652
ANDREWS, Clarence—L. de Brelor	105
BACON, Charles G., Jr.—A. Mariani and others	167
BUSTAN, John H., as Treasurer—E. Williams	40
BOWERS, William H.—Annie B. Allee	243
BARTOLI, John—G. Gotthelf	15
BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY—Sayles [illegible] Company	129
[illegible], Jacob, and Barney [illegible]—Morris Goldstein	55
[illegible] and another	..
[illegible] Michael J., and [illegible]—[illegible] & Co.	46
COHEN, John E.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	108
COLLINS, John T.—William F. Cook and another, costs	348
COTILLO, Francesco—A. C. Williams and others	1,497
CONSOLIDATED PNEUMATIC TUBE COMPANY—James Clayton	695
CARNEY, James J., executor—Thomas Booth	3,651
CLARK, Evalina D.—Catherine A. Choi	81
DE BACKER, John R., and John O'Brien—Hillis Bearhope Company	43
DE BACKER, John R.—W. J. Ford	70
DE BACKER, John R.—D. H. Fleming	83
DI FRANCESCO, Antonio—G. Gotthelf	20
DUFF, Thomas J.—The Architectural League of New York	823
DE RIESTHAL, Helene and Alphonse—D. Daniel	96
FEINBERG, Jacob—H. B. Claflin Co.	173
FEELEY, Michael—Consumers Brewing Company, Limited	..
FRAME, Henrietta, and Frank M. Parker—Standard National Bank of the City of New York	339
FITZGERALD, John W., as attorney, &c.—Arthur S. Hallman	997
FENTER, Margaret C., and Hannah V. C. Bassett—Ellen M. Hannigan	831
GEDNEY, Edward E.—Henry S. Ward, receiver	7,489
GINSBERG, Harry—William H. Rosenblatt	203
GOODWIN, Edgar B.—I. C. Johnson, and others	113
GOLDMAN, Frank and Theresa—Solomon L. Lippman	875
GOLDMAN, Frank and Theresa—Solomon L. Lippmann	1,652
HAIGHT, Edward C.—D. S. McElroy	125
HANNIGAN, Ellen M.—T. Wandell and another, costs	107
HIRSCHMAN, Jacob A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	840
HORTON, Charles G.—John P. Maddy and another	73
HORNBERGER, George—S. Miller, costs	140
HIGGINS, William F.—G. Ferguson	897
HITCHCOCK PUBLISHING COMPANY—O. W. Eaton	119
HENRIQUES, Leila O., and Mary A. Mason—Miriam Osborn Memorial Home Association, costs	97
IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE Company—H. C. Rosenbaum	818
JOHNSON, Frank E.—E. G. Hubbard	477
KNIGHT, George M.—J. W. McCulloch	95
KANE, Arthur J.—E. Salberg	84
KRUEGER, Herman—J. & M. Haffen	1,152
KOEUNE, Peter—M. S. Cohn	118
LYONS, James—Thomas O'Connor	2,853
LANGFELD, Jonas—Amanda Blum, administratrix	4,679
LAKE, James R. S.—D. Guiney	91
LESSELS, George W.—Wood & Selick	71
LOY, Ah—Chin Tung and others	284
MILBURY, Arthur W., and Moses Kahn—G. Gotthelf	116
MATTERN, Sophie L.—M. G. Manson and another, cost	124
MATTERN, Sophie L.—C. Groot, cost	109
McINTIRE, Jacob N.—E. Hamilton	889
MASEMANN, Henry, Catherine E. Steers, and Emma Heesemann—Julius Glaser	828
MIRANTZ, Julius—Fred Butterfield & Co.	676
McGIVERN, Richard P.—A. Macauley and others	44
McINTIRE, Jacob N.—E. Hamilton	889
McQUADE, John—New York and Rosendale Cement Company	228
NEW YORK FINANCE COMPANY—James M. Bell	174
O'KEEFE, Annie—P. Kennedy	124
O'NEILL, Hugh—John J. Canavan, by guardian	2,252
OCHS, William—R. C. Williams	113
OFFERMAN, Carsten, and William C. Moquin—A. R. Bennett	110
PROSSER, John—Joseph Grinbaum	512
PERRONE, Sebastiano—M. S. Raunheim	71
POLLOCK, Edward E.—William H. Porter	236
PARKS, Charles H.—W. Wuerz	93
PARSONS, estate of William E.—Joseph Meeks	119
PARK, Augustus—M. Park	54
PENFIELD, Norman W. and Roderick C.—M. O'Meara	378
ROEDER, Albert B.—Robert A. Kennedy	1,015
ROTH, Fred—H. J. Boldt	42
ROSENBERG, Milton—O. Reiss and another	115
STURM, Joseph—G. Behsmann and another	72
STEPHENSON, Mary—D. Forgotson	81
SATLER, Isador—James E. Coe	287
STUMPF, Casper V.—S. Manges	328
STORCH, Isaac—A. Reiman	705
SAWARD, George A.—The Pelham Hod Elevating Company	588
STAVROPULO, Constantine—Julius Roehrs	731
SMITH, Gerrit—A. Nathan and another	285
SMITH, James F. and Wilbur H., also James C. Kerr; New York and Rosendale Cement Company	429
SMITH, James G.—Henry O'Brien and others	1,077
SMITH, Wilbur H. and James F., also James Parr; New York and Rosendale Cement Company	232
SCHLESINGER, William—G. C. Labatut and others, executors, &c.	223
THE CONNECTICUT INDEMNITY Association—Elizabeth A. Browne	5,940
THE DENVER TERRA COTTA LUMBER Company—Max Gabriel and another	615
THE STATEN ISLAND MIDLAND RAILroad Company—Alexander S. Bacon, receiver	2,359
TAYLOR, Charles H.—F. Sears, and others	76
TAYLOR, Charles H.—W. W. Heroy and another	178
THOMPSON, Louise—Henry E. Helland	658
WALKER, Walter W.—M. W. Beckhardt, costs	12
WEINSTEIN, Isaac H. and Louis—Sender Feldmark	1,091
WATSON, William S.—R. McNeilly	86
WILLIAMS, George H. C.—A. J. Nutting and another	28
WATMAN, Adolph—D. Gluck	92
WATHARS, Patrick—J. H. Ostrum	133
WOLFSON, Hyman—S. Nachtigall	116
WOLFSON, Hyman—M. J. Myers	118
WOLFSON, Hyman—W. E. House	117
WOLFSON, Hyman—Uhlfelder & Hecht	128
WALDRON, Louis—M. B. Stanley and another	167

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.24
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	23.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.95

CHICAGO, April 27.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.08; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1@$1.12; No. 2 red, $1.20; No. 2 corn, 33⅝@34c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34@34½c; No. 2 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 30½@31½c; No. 2 rye, 39½c; No. 2 barley, 40@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.29½@$1.30; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per barrel, $11.20@$11.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.65; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.35@$5.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.85@$6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars, unchanged.

COTTON.

The feature of operations in the cotton market was the liquidation of cotton purchased on the recent sharp advance, started by weak English cables and reports that Southern spot markets were in a reactionary condition. The selling movement was particularly heavy in the May option, which, at the lowest figure, showed a net loss of 12 points. In response to a decline of 1@1½ points in futures and a loss of 1-32d on sales of but 8,000 bales spot cotton at Liverpool, our market opened easy, with initial sales 3@7 points under last night's prices. There was a partial recovery after the call on buying by less confident bears, but the market subsequently developed weakness under general lack of support and hammering by the leading shorts. Trading was fairly active, and, aside from some selling by Liverpool and Southern representatives early in the day, was of a local professional character. A growing belief that there would be no serious interruption to exports of cotton was said to be the cause for the further decline in Liverpool. The local market for futures closed steady, with prices showing a net loss of 7@11 points. Total sales of futures, 181,100 bales. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16 of a cent lower, on the basis of 6 5-16c for middling uplands and 6 9-16c for middling Gulf, against 7 11-16c and 7 15-16c, respectively, last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	6.10	6.10	6.08	6.04@6.06
May	6.10	6.11	6.03	6.04@6.05
June	6.16	6.16	6.12	6.13@6.14
July	6.21	6.21	6.18	6.18@6.19
August	6.25	6.26	6.21	6.22@6.23
September	6.25	6.25	6.23	6.23@6.24
October	6.27	6.27	6.22	6.23@6.24
November	6.29	6.29	6.25	6.25@6.26
December	6.29	6.30	6.28	6.27@6.28
January	6.31	6.33	6.29	6.29@6.31

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Middling uplands, 3 19-32d. December-January, 331½b; January-February, 331½b; April, 332½s; April-May, 332½s; May-June, 332½s; June-July, 333s; July-August, 333s; August-September, 333s; September-October, 332½b; October-November, 332b; November-December, 331½s.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Except for an early period of depression at Liverpool foreign markets were all as strong as ever, although, perhaps, not so active from a speculative standpoint as Tuesday. That the local market should develop such extreme heaviness as was seen during the forenoon, therefore, was rather surprising, and could only be explained on the score that the trade was carrying too much of a load, acquired on the recent bulge. The decline carried May down to $1.16½ and July to 90c, but was succeeded in the afternoon by another wave of strength, which wiped out all of the early decline, and left final prices from ⅜c to 1c higher than Tuesday. The actions of nearby deliveries in Liverpool and Antwerp were taken as direct evidence of a sharp corner. Receipts at Liverpool have been only [illegible] bushels for three days, and for the past week have fallen 300,000 bushels short of the theoretical requirements. Pit traders were bearish on the crop situation, and sold too much during the forenoon decline.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 27.—April, $1.15¾; May, $1.15¼; July, $1.12⅝; September, 82½c; No. 1 hard, $1.17¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.15⅜.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—No. 1 Northern, $1.14½; No. 2 Northern, $1.11; May, $1.16½; July, $1.14¼.

DULUTH, Minn., April 27.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.18½; May, $1.18½.

Corn.

No. 2 corn, 40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 33c; No. 3, 32½c; No. 2 white, 35@35½c; No. 2 white clips, 36c; No. 3 white, 34@34½c; track mixed, 33@34½c; track white, 35@40c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 68c., free on board, afloat; State rye, 64c, free on board, afloat; 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 48c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6@$6.50; Winter straights, $5@$5.25; Winter patents, $5.25@$5.75; Spring clears, $4.60@$5; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.75@$4; no grade, $1.75. RYE FLOUR, $3.25@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30; bag meal, fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED, 40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 85@95c; Spring, bulk, 80@85c; midding, bulk, 90@90c; rye feed, 70c; city feed, 85c; hominy chop, 75c; oil meal, $23.50@$24; screenings, 30@80c, in bulk.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 27.—First patents, $5.80@$6.05; second patents, $5.65@$5.75; first clears, $4.50@$4.70; second clears, $3.50@$3.70.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.22	1.22½	1.16⅞	1.22
July	1.00⅝	1.01⅞	99	1.01⅝
September	89⅝	90	87⅞	90
Corn—				
May	38⅞	38⅞	38¼	38⅞
July	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39⅝
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	33¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.23	1.23	1.18	1.21½
July	93½	95	91½	94⅞
September	82⅝	83½	81⅞	83⅜
Corn—				
May	33½	34	32⅞	33⅞
July	34⅛	34⅞	33⅞	34⅝
September	35⅛	35⅝	34⅝	35½
Oats—				
May	28⅛	28⅞	27⅝	28⅞
July	25	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛
September	23	23¼	22⅞	23¼

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $12; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10; family, $11@$12; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 5¼@5⅝c; 160 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6⅞@6⅞c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6⅛c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6⅞@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3 9-16c. LARD—$5.95; city lard, $5.70; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.25; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¼@4½c; Western, 4¼@4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅞c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

COFFEE.

There was a further improvement in the coffee market, due to generally better conditions all around. News from European and Brazilian markets was very encouraging to the bull crowd, as was also quite a marked increase in the consumptive demand. The opening was steady at about Tuesday night's prices, but shortly after the call prices rallied on local covering and some foreign buying. Later in the session the market developed pronounced strength and closed steady at a net gain of 10 to 25 points. Total sales of futures, 18,750 bags. The better feeling was due in good part to a scare of shorts, who were driven in by a change of sentiment abroad and a sudden increase in the call for spot coffee as a result of the war. Although no duty is now expected to be placed upon coffee, this failed to check buying. Business was chiefly of a professional character, few outside investors wishing to take hold in view of the unsettled political situation.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	....	....	....	6.15@6.20
May	5.85	6.05	5.85	6.00@6.05
June	....	....	....	5.90@5.95
July	5.85	5.95	5.85	5.90@5.95
August	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.90@6.00
September	5.85	6.00	5.85	5.95@6.00
October	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
November	....	....	....	5.95@6.00
December	5.85	6.00	5.85	5.95@6.00
January	....	....	....	6.00@6.05
February	....	....	....	6.05@6.15
March	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 9$600; receipts, 80,000 bags; stock, 409,000 bags. Hamburg, ¼@¾ pfenig net higher; sales, 29,000 bags. Havre closed ¾@1f net higher; total sales, 21,000 bags; January, 37.75; February, 38; March, 38.25; April, 36; May, 36; June, 36; July, 36.25; August, 36.50; September, 37; October, 37.25; November, 37.25; December, 37.50; Rio, No. 7, 9$525; stock, 62,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 3 11-16c; muscovado, 3 7-16c for molasses sugar.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24@24½c; off Summer yellow, 23½@24c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 26@27c; prime Winter yellow, 28½@29½c; linseed, American raw, 40@41c; American boiled, 42@43c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 46@48c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium, Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern, Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern No. 2, 44@45c; Valley No. 1, 44@45c; Valley No. 2, 41@42c; Valley No. 3, 38@39c. Territory Staple—Fine, 51@52c; fine medium, 49@50c; medium, 46@47c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 46@48c; fine medium, 44@45c; medium, 42@43c.

METALS.

COPPER—12.10@12.25c; electrolytic copper, 11.87½c; casting copper, 11.62½c. TIN—14.50@14.60c. LEAD—3.70@3.75c. SPELTER—4.10@4.20c. IRON—$6.70@$7.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil barrels, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 31@31½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $1.20; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 27.—Turpentine firm; 27¾c. Resin firm; A, B, C, D, E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, K, $1.50; M, $1.55; W G, $1.70; W W, $1.80.

WILMINGTON, April 27.—Turpentine, 27½@28c. Resin firm; $1@$1.15. Crude turpentine steady; $1.25, $1.80, and $1.90. Tar quiet, $1.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27.—Turpentine, 26½c bid. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves—Native steers, $4.50@$5.20; tops at $5.30@$5.40; good to choice oxen and stags, $4.25@$4.75; bulls, $3.50@$4; dry cows, $2.25@$4.05; extra fat cows, $4.25; city-dressed beef, 7¼@8¼c. Calves—Veals, $3.50@$5.50; extra, $5.75; city-dressed veals, 7@9c per lb. Sheep and Lambs—Unshorn sheep, $4.80@$4.90; clipped do, $3.75@$4.25; unshorn lambs, $6@$6.25; clipped do, $4.60@$5.30; Spring lambs, $3.75@$5 each. Hogs—$4.20@$4.40.

To Reduce Street Opening Fees.

Justice Werner, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down an opinion denying an application by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed to appraise the value of property acquired by the city for the improvement of Wilkins Place, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and Edgecombe Avenue, that they be allowed $10 a day for services since Jan. 1, 1898. Their application was opposed by the Corporation Counsel, who contended that Section 998 of the new charter reduces such remuneration to $6 a day.

Merchants' Board of Trade.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade will move their quarters to the Hoffman House next Monday, the change being necessitated by the rapid increase in membership. The board is considering a plan to raise a regiment to go to Cuba.

WHEAT RALLIES IN CHICAGO.

July Makes a 3 3-8 Advance and May Recovers Most of a Five-Cent Decline, but Closes Lower.

CHICAGO, April 27.—July wheat bears were stampeded on 'Change to-day. The option named made a clean advance of 3⅜ cents, wiping out an early decline of 2¼ cents and closing with a net gain of 1⅛ cents. Everybody was on the selling side from the start on lower cables, favorable crop news, and declines at the Northwest. But foreign markets recovered sharply, Antwerp scoring an advance of 4@6 cents. Shorts rushed to cover and bid July up from 91¼ cents to 95 cents. May wheat recovered most of a 5-cent decline, but closed with a net loss of 1¾ cents. Corn and oats recovered early declines and closed unchanged to ⅛ cent higher. Provisions ruled dull. Pork declined 5 cents; lard, 2½ cents; ribs closed steady.

The foreign wheat markets, which were controlling influences at the opening here to-day, showed a deal of irregularity. Liverpool quoted declines of 1¼@2 cents, while Paris came 2⅞@3¾ cents higher. The extremely favorable crop bulletins had a bearish effect, as did also needed rains at the Northwest. Trading began at a decline of ¼ cent in July wheat. For half an hour the market acted strong and rallied twice to yesterday's close, but at the end of the time mentioned an avalanche of offerings struck the pit and prices dropped with a thud from 93½ cents to 91¼ cents.

Closing quotations from Liverpool showed spot No. 1 Northern Spring wheat 3d a cental up for the day, the price being 9s 3d, or $1.33¼ per bushel. Relief came to the bulls from an unexpected quarter. Antwerp was reported buying a cargo of California wheat off the English coast at an equivalent of $1.33 a bushel, and the Antwerp market advanced 6⅞@7⅞ cents, 14 cents in two days. English wheat brought $1.50 a bushel in the London market to-day, and English country markets showed a further rise of 4¼ cents a bushel. These latter items caused a stampede among the shorts, and just before the close July sold at 95 cents. May rallied from $1.18 to $1.21⅞. July opened ¼ cent lower at 93½@93¾ cents, sold at 93½ cents, declined to 91¼ cents, advanced to 95 cents, closing at 94⅞ cents, a net gain of 1⅛ cents.

STANDARD BANK LIQUIDATES.

Its Affairs to be Taken Care Of by the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

The stockholders of the Standard National Bank, whose offices were in the Metropolitan Life Building, at 1 Madison Avenue, have voted to close up their affairs and go into voluntary liquidation. Announcement of this action was made yesterday by the officers, who are William C. McGibbon, President; Wolston R. Brown, Vice President; Alfred Burrows, Cashier, and W. H. Devlin, Assistant Cashier.

The affairs of the bank will be liquidated by the Produce Exchange Trust Company of 26 Broadway. All liabilities of the bank to its depositors will be settled in full by payment of amounts due them upon demand by the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

In the official notice of liquidation it is stated that the primary consideration which led the stockholders of the bank to direct a voluntary liquidation of its affairs is the fact that the bank was started with a capital which is comparatively small and inadequate for successful operations of a National bank. In view of the restrictions thrown about such a bank and governing its banking operations, and of the tendency of the present times largely to increase the capital of National banks, it seemed inadvisable to a majority of the stockholders to increase the capital of the bank, and therefore the wiser course of procedure seemed to be a voluntary liquidation of its affairs, which course has accordingly been taken.

The capital of the bank was $200,000, with a surplus of $25,000. It was incorporated and opened in February, 1895, with the late Marvelle W. Cooper as its President. He remained at its head until his death, about a year ago. Its organization came shortly after the dissolution of the Sherman and Federal Banks, the former on Broadway and the latter at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and it was the general belief of the stockholders that the business formerly done by those institutions might be turned into the one channel filled by the Standard National. The location of the new bank was chosen with the view of holding the banking business in that locality which the other two banks had possessed. The President of the Eighth Avenue Bank at that time was also interested in the Standard National.

Wolston R. Brown, the Vice President, is Treasurer of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which is to conduct the liquidation, and some of the stockholders are also interested in that concern. The Directors of the Standard National Bank on the first of the year were Henry P. Doremus, Henry C. Valentine, William T. Wardwell, David B. Sickles, Andrew McLean, James L. Hutchinson, Courtlandt E. Hastings, Warner Miller, Wolston R. Brown, Frederic A. Burnham, Horace H. Brockway, and William C. McGibbon.

An officer of the bank admitted that it had been decided to close because business could not be conducted on a profitable basis, in view of the inability of successfully competing with the larger banks.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Hepburn's and Winant's Counsel Demands that Magistrate Brenner Hear Their Case.

A threat was made by David M. Welsh yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, to mandamus Magistrate Brenner unless the latter will consent to proceed with the examination of "Colonel" William Hepburn and Charles M. Winant, the alleged bribers of Kings County Grand Jurors. When the case was last in the Adams Street Court District Attorney Marean asked that the case be dismissed, and Mr. Welsh demanded an examination. The case was set down for yesterday, and Mr. Welsh, as Hepburn's counsel, appeared, but there was no one present from the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Welsh handed up a brief in support of his contention that Hepburn and Winant were entitled to an examination even though they had been indicted by the Grand Jury.

"There is absolutely nothing," said Mr. Welsh, "in the way of precedent which restrains this court from proceeding with the examination. It does not rest in the mind of the District Attorney to decide such a matter."

"I do not see," replied the Magistrate, "how I can proceed unless the prosecution prosecutes. Without some evidence on that side I do not see any other course than to dismiss."

"I can force your Honor to proceed," said the lawyer. "This court is the court of original jurisdiction, to see whether the complainant is honest and sincere in the prosecution. We have a right to mandamus you to proceed with the examination in order that our rights under the statutes may be determined."

Mr. Welsh contended that the District Attorney could not refuse to appear if he secured a mandamus. Magistrate Brenner reserved his decision.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING.

$350,000 Needed for School Accommodations in Queens Borough.

The Board of Queens Borough has decided to ask the Board of Education to include in the budget for the year the sum of $350,000 for new schools. The Borough Board sent a communication to the Central Board, which was read at yesterday's meeting, stating that 4,000 children of school age were without school accommodation and to provide for their proper instruction the above-mentioned sum was asked for. The board was requested to add the amount to the estimate for 1898, which has not yet been forwarded to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Commissioner Kelly moved that the Committee on Finance be ordered to include the amount in the budget when it is sent to the Board of Estimate.

The Central Board ordered that the call for bids for the erection of half a dozen new schoolhouses be inserted in The City Record. Commissioner Mack of the Building Committee said that while advertising for bids had an empty sound, yet he wanted to comply with as many of the usual formalities as possible, that the time might be saved should the Estimate Board grant the budget of the Central Board.

A system of licensing the teachers was offered by the By-Laws Committee, and will be discussed by the board at an adjourned meeting May 3.

$500,000 FAILURE IN BOSTON.

The E. Howard Clock and Watch Company, with Offices in New York, Makes an Assignment.

BOSTON, April 27.—The E. Howard Clock and Watch Company, Samuel Little, proprietor, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to F. E. Snow of the Boston law firm of Gaston & Snow. Samuel Little and his son Arthur also have made individual assignments. Both are said to be on the paper of the clock company for large amounts.

It is estimated that the liabilities of the watch company will reach $500,000, with assets of $400,000.

The company has an office at 41 Maiden Lane, New York. It has made a specialty lately of carrying bicycles as a part of its business. Its works are at Roxbury, Mass.

Mr. William E. Gaston of Gaston & Snow makes the following statement concerning the failure:

"The watch business of the company, which has been unprofitable for a good many years, was the controlling cause of the failure. The company has carried a large amount of stock and goods in process of manufacture at a great cost. Its clock business has been good, but I do not think its bicycle business has been. Mr. Little does not assign because he fears any personal claim. His assignment is simply to protect his indorsement upon the paper of the watch company. The business will be continued by the assignee, and for the present the company's plant in Roxbury will be kept running."

Robert B. Fairburn, cashier of the National Rockland Bank, states that that institution holds less than $20,000 worth of the Howard Clock and Watch Company's paper.

The corporation was organized in 1881. The Directors are Samuel Little, President; Arthur M. Little, Treasurer; William Hurst, W. P. Farnham, and Thomas F. Temple. Its capital at the start was $250,000. The last dividend of the corporation was paid late in 1895. The last statement of the condition of the corporation in May last showed assets of $825,940.94, against which was a capital stock of $327,500 and debts of $480,531.

THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

Motion to Dissolve Defeated Yesterday, but May Yet Succeed.

At an adjourned meeting of the Tariff Association yesterday, the Executive Committee recommended the disbandment of the association. The proposition received but two votes outside of the members of the committee.

The committee was then instructed to prepare a report looking to a radical restriction of the territory of the association, to be presented to the association to-day.

The Deviation Committee presented an unsatisfactory verbal report of its work, stating that it had been unable to collect adequate evidence of tariff violations. It further reported that the Germania had been cited to appear before the committee five times without affect.

The action of the meeting practically vitiated the new scheme for the regulation of brokerage.

The Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon and decided to report that the rates be held on contents in the old congested district, and that in the remaining portion of the present congested district rates be held on individual risks and certain classes of risks. It was thought in the committee meeting that the new rule, reducing from 15 to 10 per cent. the brokerage paid for rated business, would have to be changed.

A prominent underwriter stated positively last night that should this report fail of adoption without vital modifications at the meeting to-day, a motion to dissolve would inevitably be carried.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Concordia and the Wisconsin Fire have been admitted to Maine.

The second session of the Liability Conference yesterday did not take up any matters of more than minor importance.

The London Assurance Corporation has been admitted to the State of Vermont and has applied for a license in Tennessee.

The Maritime Insurance Company (Limited) of Liverpool, England, has been licensed to do business in the State of Texas.

Benjamin Kelsey, the Indiana agent and adjuster of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, has resigned on account of age and ill-health.

The New England Mutual Accident Association is advertising a policy insuring against wounds or death, resulting from military and naval service.

It is reported that the naval stores manufacturing plant of John A. Casey, at Commerce and Richards Streets, Brooklyn, which was badly damaged by fire yesterday, was without insurance.

The alleged "overhead" writing in several of the Southern States and the local troubles of the New Orleans board will be taken up at this meeting, as well as some serious cases of deviation from the rules.

The New York and New England Casualty Company, with a capital stock of $300,000 and a surplus of $150,000, is being organized by Herman W. Williams, who was the New York manager of the Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia, until the collapse of the latter.

President S. Y. Tupper of the Southeastern Tariff Association (fireunderwriters) is expected in town to-day. In view of the fact that Mr. Tupper will not stand for re-election at the meeting of the association which is to occur at Old Point Comfort, Va., on May 4, it seems likely now that at that time Capt. E. S. Gay, the Southern manager of the Insurance Company of North America, will be elected President of the association.

President Eugene H. Winslow of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company has issued a circular to brokers, stating that "owing to the representations made by some of the companies in our line, which, while perhaps unintentionally so, have been misleading, we are compelled to take this means of informing you that we are in a position to meet any and all competitors in the protection of our business." The exact meaning of the circular and its possible effect upon the stability of the plate glass compact were considered yesterday to be somewhat problematical. Some of the members hope to avert a meeting of the compact previous to the latter part of May, hoping in this way to prevent its dissolution and a subsequent rate war.

NIAGARA COMMISSION MEETING.

A $15,000 Bridge to be Built from Goat Island to First Sister Island.

The Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara met yesterday at 214 Broadway. There were present Andrew H. Green, President; John M. Bowers, Robert L. Fryer, and William Hamilton, Commissioners; Treasurer and Secretary Henry E. Gregory, Superintendent Thomas V. Welch, and Landscape Architect Samuel Parsons, Jr.

The commission directed the construction of a new stone-arched bridge from Goat Island to the First Sister Island, in accordance with plans already approved, at a cost of $15,000. The bridge is needed, and will be both substantial and attractive. The commission also approved the plans for the construction of bridges from Goat Island to the mainland, but the construction was deferred until such time as the Legislature provides the money.

Plans for the improvement of Prospect Park, and the planting of Bath Island and the reservation near Fort Day were approved.

This was the last meeting of the present commission. Mr. Green has been reappointed, and will probably remain President of the commission.

THE PASTOR'S REBUKE UPHELD.

He Had Criticised Two Young Women for Sunday Bicycling.

The New York Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, held in Jersey City yesterday, sustained the action of the Rev. William Sanft, pastor of Zion Church, in that city, for rebuking two young women of his congregation.

The young women went on a bicycle trip to Hopatcong with three young men, one of whom was a guide, and remained at the lake from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning.

No names were mentioned in the report or the discussion that preceded its adoption, but the action had reference to the case of Miss Lamcken, organist of the church, and a friend who belonged to the choir. The affair occurred last September.

After Pastor Sanft had administered the rebuke the entire choir left the church. Mrs. Sanft, the pastor's wife, has since presided at the organ.

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Three of Them Were Captured by Favorites and Three by Second Choices.

CAOUTCHOUC A LIKELY FILLY

Starter Fitzgerald's Work with the Flag Compared Favorably with His Starting in the South Last Winter.

Three favorites and as many second choices carried off the purses at the Aqueduct track yesterday, and in consequence the speculative public left the track in a happy mood.

While the horses entered in the six events were by no means of high class, there was still material of sufficient quality to insure spirited contests, and the fields were large enough to bring out a large crowd.

The air was crisp and invigorating, and the racing lively.

Starter Fitzgerald's work with the flag has been watched closely since he made his first appearance on Monday. During the first two days of the meeting there were several starts that were criticised, but yesterday Mr. Fitzgerald got his fields away from the post in all but one instance in such good shape that his critics were satisfied.

The first race of the day, at three-quarters of a mile, saw P. J. Dwyer's Sanders go to the post a favorite, solely on account of the amount of "educated" money bet on him. The opening favorite, Kinnikinnic, owned by William Laimbeer, fell off in favor when the play on Sanders became so strong. Sanders jumped to the front when the flag went down, and, with Judge Wardell, who joined him at the eighth pole, showed the field a merry clip up to the head of the stretch. Kinnikinnic joined the pair at that point, and there was a lively fight between Kinnikinnic and Sanders, Judge Wardell having dropped back. In the final furlong Kinnikinnic drew out and won driving by three-quarters of a length.

In the second race, A. J. Joyner's colt, Mr. Clay, which was pounds better than any other horse in the race, had to be content to play second fiddle to M. F. Dwyer's Robert. The eight starters were two-year-olds, and the craziest lot that has been brought together since the meeting opened. Cavalleria delayed the start for a long time, and when Starter Fitzgerald sent them away Mr. Clay planted himself firmly and refused to move until the others were well in motion. Then he went after the field and came strong enough through the stretch to run second.

The Rose Stakes for fillies two years old, at four and a half furlongs, was a sort of family affair for the Walden-Littlefield combination for the stable connection reached to four of the starters. Caoutchouc, one of them, had an easy victory. She will win more races for her owners before the season ends. Peace was the first of the field to show, but Caoutchouc in the stretch went to the front with ease and won by two lengths. Lady Dora, a 50 to 1 shot, got up in time to beat Peace for the place.

Manassas in the fifth race, in which he was a starter yesterday, was affected by his old trouble of bleeding, and he fell to the rear beaten.

King T. developed an ugly burst of temper during the early stages of this race, but in the last stage he took it into his head to run kindly, and won easily by half a length from Squan, who got up in time to beat the tired Long Acre for the place. Tobias, who was played from 10 to 1 down to 2 to 1 in the sixth race, was an easy winner. He carried the field along almost from the start.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 2-5.
1—Kinnikinnic, W. Laimbeer's br. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 116 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5....(Irving)
2—Sanders, P. J. Dwyer's b. g., 3, 100, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3....(P. Clay)
3—Judge Wardell, Adam Beck's b. g., 3, 92½, 8 to 1....(Maher)
Tanis, 115, 20 to 1, (Hamilton;) Black Dude, 91, 15 to 1, (Valentine;) General Maceo, 96, 7 to 2, (Lambley,) and Athy, 106, 30 to 1, (Hewett,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; eight lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:57 1-5.
1—Robert, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Kingston-Bobadilla, 110 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5....(Sims)
2—Mr. Clay, A. J. Joyner's br. c., 110, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3....(Maher)
3—Miss Mack, M. Jordan's b. f., 109½, 3 to 1....(Littlefield)
Cavalleria, 111, 40 to 1, (Penn;) Belle of Oakwood, 107, 15 to 1, (P. Clay;) Compensation, 105, 20 to 1, (Kelly;) Sensma, 102, 20 to 1, (M. Michaels,) and Camatop, 110, 20 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16 3-5.
1—Prince Auckland, James Corbett's br. c., by Luke Blackburn-Lady Auckland, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5....(Songer)
2—Bluebeard, J. A. Bennet's b. c., 104, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5....(Jackson)
3—Nearest, L. O. Appleby's b. f., 92, 9 to 5....(Kelly)
Maximo Gomez, 99, 8 to 1, (Frash,) and Corelli, 102, 15 to 1, (P. Clay,) also ran and finished as named.
Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rose Stakes, for fillies two years old; with $600 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:56.
1—Caoutchouc, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Galore-Issaquena, 112 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5....(Hirsch)
2—Lady Dora, C. Ganz's br. f., 112, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1....(Songer)
3—Peace, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s ch. f., 112, 5 to 1....(Penn)
Lepida, 112, 8 to 1, (Sherrer;) Chemisette, 112, 5 to 1, (Penn;) Bessie Taylor, 112, 30 to 1, (P. Clay;) Sister Fox, 112, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Dragon Fly, 112, 6 to 1, (Sims,) and Mary Emma, 112, 40 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:48 3-5.
1—King T., H. Durant's b. h., 5 years, by Kinglike-Revolt, 120 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2....(H. Lewis)
2—Squan, W. Oliver's blk. g., 4, 107, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1....(Bergen)
3—Long Acre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3, 96½, 3 to 1....(Songer)
James Monroe, 111, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Helen H. II., 109, 30 to 1, (Valentine,) and Manassas, 109, 6 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by half a length; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won more than one race; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:28.
1—Tobias, T. J. Healey's b. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Rosalind, 109 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5....(Irving)
2—Commercial Traveler, W. Jennings, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 102, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5....(P. Clay)
3—Zella, Wright & Co.'s b. f., 3, 101, 15 to 1....(Garrigan)
Charagrace, 103, 10 to 1, (Hewett;) Philip, 93, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Dogtown, 111, 8 to 1, (Penn;) Sophomore, 89, 15 to 1, (Stanhope;) Shultz, 109, 30 to 1, (Jackson;) Filament, 87, 60 to 1, (Makin;) Helmsdale, 96, 20 to 1, (Songer,) and Hairpin, 96, 15 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Four and one-half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
St. Sophia	110	Crown	104
[illegible]	110	Bondman	104
Mascot	107	Ninety Cents	104
Extreme	107	Overboard	104
Mazie O.	107	Effervescent	104
[illegible]	107	Tortugas	101

SECOND RACE.—Owners' handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Tremargo	104	The Manxman	100
Leedsville	100	Bannock	100
Damien	100	Flax Spinner	100
Storm King	100	Takanassee	100

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds. Four and one-half furlongs.

Prestidigitatrice	115	Dr. Fitzsimmons	103
St. Clair	110	Asthore	103
Chanler	108	Rusher	103
Belgravia	103	Ninety Cents	100

FOURTH RACE.—The Avenue Stakes, for three-year-olds. About seven furlongs.

Varus	118	Warrenton	101
Sly Fox	106	Handpress	101
Anatoma	101	Judge Wardell	98
[illegible]	101	Charagrace	98
First Fruit	101	Squire Abingdon	98
Junior	101	Tabouret	98

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

[illegible]	111	L. B.	105
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mt. Washington	105
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	105
Knight of the Garter	112	[illegible]	105
[illegible]	108	[illegible]	[illegible]

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs.

[illegible]	110	Napoleon Bonaparte	104
Mary Jones	107	[illegible]	104
St. Tresquin	107	[illegible] Annette	98
Game Boy	107	Follow the Flag	93
Fair Rebel	[illegible]	Alexander the Great	93
Rappahannock	104	Come Quick	90

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Win a Game from the Washingtons with Runs to Spare—Brooklyns Continue to Win.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cincinnati	6	2	.750
Baltimore	5	2	.714
Cleveland	6	3	.667
Chicago	5	3	.625
Pittsburg	6	4	.600
Brooklyn	4	3	.571
Boston	5	4	.556
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
New York	3	5	.375
Washington	2	5	.286
Louisville	3	8	.273
St. Louis	1	7	.125

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 20; Washington, 6.
Brooklyn, 7; Baltimore, 4.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Louisville, 9; Cleveland, 8.
Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 3, (first game.)
Pittsburg, 11; St. Louis, 2, (second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Washington.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.

New Yorks, 20; Washington, 6.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The New Yorks had considerable practice at the expense of the Senators to-day. The home team gave a poor exhibition, and the visitors, who played almost a faultless game, won as they pleased. Seymour, while very effective, was inclined to be a little wild at times. The Senators used up two pitchers in their attempt to stop the Giants from making runs. The game was called at the conclusion of the seventh inning on account of darkness. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	BH	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	1	0	0	1	Van H'n, cf.	4	2	0	0	0
Gettman, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	Tiernan, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Leahey, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	Joyce, 1b.	3	2	6	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	2	1	11	0	2	Davis, ss.	2	1	2	1	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	7	1	1	Gleason, 2b.	2	1	3	5	0
Wagner, 3b.	0	2	0	1	2	Hartman, 3b.	2	2	2	0	0
Brown, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Wilmot, rf.	2	3	3	0	0
Wrigley, ss.	1	2	0	6	0	Grady, c.	1	1	4	0	0
Amole, p.	1	0	0	2	1	Seymour, p.	2	0	0	2	0
Donovan, p.	1	0	0	1	1						
Total	6	8	21	12	8	Total	20	14	21	8	1

Washington ....0 2 1 0 0 3 0—6
New York ....4 0 8 0 5 2 1—20

Stolen base—Selbach. Two-base hits—Hartman, Selbach, Wrigley. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Wilmot. Home run—Doyle. Double plays—Gleason and Davis; Leahey and Doyle. First on balls—Off Amole, 5; off Seymour, 7; off Donovan, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Van Haltren. Struck out—By Amole, 2; by Donovan, 3; by Seymour, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 9; New York, 7. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS' GOOD SHOWING.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—The Brooklyns outplayed Baltimore at all the points today and won rather easily. The visitors gave a brilliant exhibition of fielding. Scheckard's batting was a notable feature of the game. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0	Griffin, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Jennings, ss.	0	1	5	2	0	Jones, rf.	1	2	4	0	0
Kelley, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	La Ch'ce, ss.	1	1	3	1	0
Stenzel, cf.	2	3	0	0	0	Scheck'd, lf.	3	2	3	1	0
Demont, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0	Tucker, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
O'Brien, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	2	2	5	0
Clarke, c.	0	1	2	0	0	Ryan, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Hughes, p.	1	1	2	4	1	Kennedy, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Quinn*	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	4	9	27	12	1	Total	7	11	27	14	0

*Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.

Baltimore ....0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Brooklyn ....1 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 1—7

Stolen bases—Jones and Tucker. Two-base hits—Jones, Hughes, Scheckard, Shindle, and McGann. Three-base hits—Scheckard and Stenzel. Double play—McGann and Jennings. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Kennedy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Tucker and Scheckard. Struck out—By Hughes, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 10. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Boston defeated the home team to-day through the inability of the latter to hit Nichols. Dunkle pitched a steady game, but the team behind him played poorly. Hamilton played a superb game. Score:

Boston ....2 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—6
Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Philadelphia, Dunkle and Boyle. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Louisville, 9; Cleveland, 8.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—Ehret, the Colonel's pitcher, won to-day's game by his good batting. Clarke, the home team's Captain, was put out of the game in the second inning by Umpire Woods for objecting too strongly to a decision. Score:

Louisville ....0 0 0 1 1 0 4 3 0—9
Cleveland ....0 3 3 0 0 2 0 0 0—8

Base hits—Louisville, 16; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Louisville, 3; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Ehret and Wilson; Cleveland, McAllister, Young, and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 3.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The home team won to-day by making hits at opportune times. Score:

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 .—5
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 11. Errors—Chicago, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz; Chicago, Thornton and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Pittsburg won two games from the home team to-day through superior all-around playing. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3
Pittsburg ....0 4 1 0 0 0 2 0 2—9

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff, Daniels, and Sugden.

Pittsburg, 11; St. Louis, 2.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Pittsburg ....1 0 0 2 1 0 4 3 0—11

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Pittsburg, 14. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Hughey and Sugden; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Jaspers, 15; New York University, 5.

The Jaspers of Manhattan College defeated the New York University baseball team at University Heights yesterday by a score of 15 to 5. The game was called in the seventh inning on account of the cold. The university team was easily outplayed. Their fielding was poor, which accounts for the Jaspers' large score. A remarkable one-hand catch by Coholan of the Jaspers was a feature of the game. Score:

Jaspers ....2 1 0 5 0 7 .—15
N. Y. University ....1 0 0 0 0 1 3—5

Batteries—Castro and Agnew; Valentine and Keane.

Alerts, 13; Seton Hall Alumni, 12.

ORANGE, N. J., April 27.—The Alerts nine of Seton Hall College defeated the Seton Hall Alumni team this afternoon by the score of 13 to 12. There were six priests on the Alumni team. Score:

Alert ....1 0 1 2 4 3 2—13
Alumni ....2 2 0 0 0 0 8—12

Batteries—Alerts—Freeman and Donohue; Doyle and Dyrea; Alumni—Dietrich and Preston.

Princeton Ball Team's Captain.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 27.—Capt. G. H. Butler of the university baseball team tendered his resignation to-day. Frederick W. Kafer, the team's catcher, was elected in his place. This is Kafer's second year on the team.

Other Games.

At Auburn—Syracuse, 4; Auburn, 1.
At New Haven—Yale, 9; Brown, 3.
At Meriden—Springfield, 7; Meriden, 3.
At Lancaster—Hartford, 3; Lancaster, 2.
At Princeton—Princeton, 14; University of Maryland, 3.
At Richmond—Richmond, 1; Newark, 0.
At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 12; Lehigh, 5.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 12; Dartmouth, 7.

Baseball Notes.

J. R. P.—The game which was scheduled to be played at the Polo Grounds on April 15 is a postponed game, as less than five innings were played. The season, however, was opened on April 15.

The opening game of the season at Orange Oval will be played on Saturday when the Orange Athletic Club will meet the Lehigh University team. Hoyler Westervelt and O'Neil will comprise the battery for the home team. The game will be called at 3:45 P. M.

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'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
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INCREASED STRENGTH, INCREASES POWER.
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
Choice and Valuable Boulevard Lot.
Under direction of ROYAL S. CRANE, Esq., Referee, BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction,
FRIDAY, April 29, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOULEVARD LOT, situate on west side of Boulevard, 15.2¾ north of 122d St., with 1½ story and 2½ story frame buildings thereon; size of lot, 25.2¾x146x irregular.
Messrs. HOLDEN & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attys., 173 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars at office of attorneys or with the auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
204 West 139th St.
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Handsomely Decorated. Ready to Move Into.
Keys and particulars, 252 WEST 138TH ST.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BERKSHIRE SUMMER HOME; ELEVEN rooms fully furnished; barn, pasture, fruit, croquet, tennis court; good wheeling; trouting; Queechy Lake five minutes' walk.
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CLARENDON HOTEL,
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Select family hotel. Special low rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

2 Elegant Apartment Houses,
16 and 18 West 60th Street,
will be sold at auction on
Thursday, April 28, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, by
THOMPSON & PRYOR, Auctioneers.

393 WEST END AVE.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms, elevator service, heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also Apartment, 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, resident.

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BARGAINS IN LEFT-OVER WEST SIDE houses & flats. STEVENS, 93d St., cor. Columbus Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.—Handsome Colonial house, 7 bedrooms; modern improvements; 3 minutes from station. Send for illustrated circular to MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE ENGERT, plaintiff, against JOHN J. CONNOR and BARNETT WEINBERG, defendants.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE ENGERT, John J. Connor, and Barnett Weinberg, copartners under the firm name of Engert, Connor & Company, heretofore existing and lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed permanent receiver of the said copartnership, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June, 1898.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, March 15, 1898. SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Receiver.
BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mh17-law6wTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Flats and Dwellings the Only Business Among Brokers—Transactions at Auction.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin to T. H. Rix, for $70,000, the five-story brick and gray stone double apartment house 159 West Eightieth Street, 35 by 85 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Louis E. De La Vergne, the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, taking in part payment three lots on Vyse Avenue.

Julia Fleischmann has sold, for about $28,000, the five-story flat, with stores, 1,462 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

William P. Mangam has sold for L. C. Lee to a Mrs. Collins, the three-story brownstone dwelling 409 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 16.8 by 100.

Samson Wallach has sold the five-story brick tenement 288 Avenue A, 28 by 75.

Bernhard Klingenstein has sold to Mrs. Clara Keller the six-story brick tenement 220 East Tenth Street, 25 by 92.3.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure, to A. S. Cox, for $28,700, the five-story stone-front flat 71 West One Hundred and Second Street, 27 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian, for $12,000 each, the two three-story brick dwellings 403 and 405 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, each 16 by 74.11.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to George Finck, for $28,000, the plot northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, if continued, 60 by 100.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Robert B. Johnson, as guardian, for $15,000, the plot, Broadway, west side, 470 feet south of King's Bridge Road, 206 by 340 by 180 by 310.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, S. Vilas Beckwith, referee, 275 Greenwich Street, east side, 53 feet north of Murray Street, 26.9 by 88 by 25 by 79.2, four-story brick building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, 166 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,928; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, O. H. Sanderson, referee, 986 to 994 Brook Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 137.11 by 111.6 by 130 by 65.4, five four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,918; subject to other mortgages for $60,365.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William E. Horton, referee, 354 Mott Avenue, east side, extending through to the New York and Harlem Railroad, 357.4 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 217 by 25.6 by 222, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,940; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gideon J. Tucker, referee, 104 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 35 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 16.6 by 80, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,268.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 119 Greenwich Avenue, west side, 54.11 feet north of Jane Street, 27.7 by 68.1 by 26.4 by 71.1, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 425 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 425 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, Fulton Street, east side, 150 feet north of Becker Avenue, 40 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $430.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., trustee's sale, 433 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 450 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick building; two lots at Corona, Newtown, L. I., on the north side of Poplar Street, 575 feet west of National Avenue, 25 by 136 and 143, respectively.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, Lorillard Street, east side, 150 feet north of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 458 Lexington Avenue, west side, 19 feet north of Forty-fifth Street, 16.6 by 68, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,289.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, 447 and 449 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 20 and 25, respectively, by 100.11, two two-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 447, $3,070; on 449, $2,653.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 44 Downing Street, south side, 154.2 feet west of Bedford Street, 27.10 by 91.1 by 28.9 by 98.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $27,654.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 16 and 18 West Sixtieth Street, 350 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $62,896.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 24 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling, all title and interest of John G. and Florence I. Silver, on Dec. 18, 1893.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick tenements, 25 by 84.10; W. T. Monroe of 40 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $48,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 109 feet west of First Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and stable; Vito A. Cluff of 443 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 97 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for four three-story brick dwellings, 18.3 by 66; Cleland Brothers of 2,006 Bathgate Avenue, owners; Henry W. Kapp of 830 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $26,000.

Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of Freeman Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 21 by 65 and 36 by 28; Edward G. Williams of 1,264 Boston Road, owner; William H. Hopkins of 1,365 Boston Road, architect; cost, $11,000.

Lincoln Street, west side, 375 feet north of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Joseph J. Gleason, owner; Charles Miney, architect; cost, $2,000.

First Street, south side, 240 feet east of White Plains Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 40; Antonio Russo of 684 West One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, owner; William M. Ronzie, architect; cost, $2,800.

Potter Place, north side, 50 feet east of Jerome Avenue, for five one-story and basement frame stores, 50 by 25; Mary A. Costello of 1,391 Stebbins Avenue, owner; Stanley A. Dennis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Riverside Drive, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick and stone restaurant; T. H. Bracker of 24 West Sixtieth Street, owner; J. A. Hays of 1,121 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 17 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick bachelor apartment house, with stores, P. Livingston of Morristown, N. J., owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $8,000.

Fifteenth Street, southwest corner of First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store, estate of B. R. Winthrop of 246 East Houston Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,500.

Robbins Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Ellen Lawler of 612 Robbins Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 50 feet west of Third Avenue, to a two-story brick and iron store and lodge rooms, Mary Gibney, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 27.

BANK ST, 107, 20x88.6x20.2x91.6; Annie A. Frasier to Elizabeth Van Arsdale and another 1
CLINTON ST, e s, 20.1 ft s of Monroe St, 20x72.1x19.11x72; Charles Remsen and another, executors, to Flora McD. Gaffney 12,000
HOME ST, n s, 25.8 ft w of Bryant St, 25.8x97.5x26x94.7; John Weiss to John Weiss and another 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, Lot 40, map of Wardsville, 24th Ward; Conrad F. Brooks and wife to Catherine E. Allison 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 82d St, 12.9x75; John W. Haslett to William M. Washburn 30,000
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 41st St, 19.9x65; Edwin B. Root to Arthur S. Luria 21,050
LOT 47, map of Unionport, 24th Ward; Charlotte E. Allison to Herbert J. Forst 2,400
LOTS 71 and 72, map of lots at Williamsbridge; Mary B. Dean to J. F. Dean 1
MAIN ST, s w corner of Poplar St, 24.5x100x27.6x99.10; Walter L. Thompson to [illegible] 3,075
MORRIS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 158d St, [illegible]; Fritz Wagner to Addie A. Sull[illegible] 1

NEW or Croton St, s s, 264.5 ft w of 10th Av, [illegible]; Thomas F. McAvoy and wife to Herman Meitzner 5,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Home St, 20x105.6x38.6x100; Arthur J. McMenomy and another to Marie Eichler 13,441
TINTON AV, w s, 150 ft s of Willow St, 20x105; Catherine Dalferth, widow, administratrix, to Casper Helbock 3,000
VANDAM ST, s s, 150 ft e of Varick St, 25.1x100; Francis X. Brosnan to John Brosnan 1
1ST AV, s e corner of 90th St, 50.8x irregular; Ellen King to John Wille 45,000
2D AV, 1,627, 25x irregular; Morris Weiss and others to Albert Kraus 22,500
4TH AV, w s, 21 ft n of 127th St, 18x70; Ella Massmann to Theodore H. Schulz 1
10TH AV, s s corner of 24th St, 80x18.6; Augustus Hand, referee, to Kingan Provision Company 600
53D ST, n s, 135 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100; James Gregory to Anna Armstrong 1
56TH ST, 21, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Emita W. May to Mary J. Griffith 77,000
65TH ST, 156, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100.5; Louis Pincus and another to Mary Aylward 1
111TH ST, s s, 263.4 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Eliza J. Briggs to Emanuel C. Rosenthal 9,250
116TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x184.7x irregular; Emanuel Heilner and another to Harris Fordinsky 32,000
130TH ST, n w corner of 12th Av, runs w 3.9 to Manhattan St x n w 88.9x n 167.5 to 131st St x e 102.4 to 12th Av x s 203.6; A. Britton Havens and another, executors, to Hattie C. Chase and another, one-third part 38,000
134TH ST, n s, 234.4 ft e of Brook Av, 28.4x100; William J. McMullen and wife to Martha Wells .... Omitted
135TH ST, n s, 216.8 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x99.11; John W. Hazlett to William H. Smith 8,000
136TH ST, 209 West, 17x99.11; Edwin W. De Leon to J. D. Keiler, ½ part 1
140TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Gerald R. Brown, trustee, to William C. Reeber 1

Recorded Leases.

BARTH, Alfred, and another, trustees, to Samuel Marks; 417 6th Av, 10 years 1,800
CHASTAIN, Henry, to Eugene Kennedy; 423 West St, 5 years 1,680
DWYER, Denis J., to Daniel J. Donovan; 2,120 7th Av, corner of 126th St, 5 years 4,200
MURPHY, John H., trustee, to Charles Steffens; Crosby St, 138 and 140, s w corner of Houston St, 8 5-12 years 6,000
NEVILLE, Richard, to Henry J. McKenna; Brook Av, s w corner of 135th St, 5 years $600, 984
OCHS, Martin B., to Joseph Lefkowitz; 282 East Houston St, 3 years 2,150
SIEGEL, Minnie, to Morris Davis; 229 Monroe St, 4½ years 360

Recorded Mortgages.

BERNHARD, Martha, to the Lawyers' Surety Company, New York; 212 West 112th St, demand $2,000
BEATTY, Robert, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 103 Varick St, 1 year 16,000
BOHEMIAN BENEVOLENT AND LITERARY Association, to Stephen Duncan; 325 East 73d St, 1 year 22,500
BOSCH, Lena, and Annie Mann to Margaretha Marquart; s s of 101st St, 277 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 16,500
CHASE, Hattie C., and Luta A., and Edgar F. Dunning, to United States Fire Insurance Company; n w corner of 130th St and 12th Av, extends to Manhattan Av, &c., 5 years 40,000
CORBIT, Joseph, to the New York Savings Bank; s s of 25th St, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 1¼ years 7,000
DWYER, Dennis J. and William Haigh, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; n w corner of Boulevard and 145th St, 2 years 40,000
FORDINSKY, Harris, to Emanuel Heilner and others; 64 West 116th St, ½ year 1,500
FORDINSKY, Harris, to Aaron H. Rosenberg; 64 West 116th St, ¼ year 3,345
FORDINSKY, Harris, to Emanuel Heilner and others; 66 West 116th St, ½ year 1,000
FORDINSKY, Harris, to Elizabeth Innes and another, executors, &c.; 66 West 116th St, 3 years 27,000
FORDINSKY, Harris, to E. W. Burke; 64 West 116th St, 3 years 25,000
FORDINSKY, Harris, to Bradley & Currier Company; 66 Lenox Av, 1 month 2,808
FRANK, Annie E. and Louis P., to Abraham Marx; 2,353 8th Av, 5 years 25,000
FRANK, Annie E. and Louis P., to Samuel and Seligman Field; 2,353 8th Av, ½ year 3,000
FRANKLIN, Marcus, to Sidney D. Ripley and others, trustees, &c.; 396 8th Av, 6 years 12,000
GAFFNEY, Flora McD., to Edgar J. Shipman, as general guardian; 238 Clinton St, 2 years 8,000
GIESE, John C., to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Brook Av, 75 ft n of 148th St, 1 year 7,400
GRIFFITH, Mary J., to Emita W. May; 21 West 56th St, 5 years 45,000
HANSCOM, Catherine L., to the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; 115 and 117 West 125th St, 5 years 50,000
HELBOCK, Caspar and Katharina, to Christian Ehmann; w s of Tinton Av, 150 ft s of Willow St, 3 years 1,500
JARMAN, George W., to Bertha W. Pembrook, 54 West 76th St, installments 7,500
JOHNSEN, Amund, to the United States Life Insurance Company of New York; 64 and 66 East 11th St, 3 years 140,000
JOHNSEN, Amund, to Samuel Heyman; 64 and 66 East 11th St, secures bond 23,000
JOHNSEN, Amund, to Mayer S. Auerbach; 64 and 66 East 11th St, demand 18,484
JOHNSEN, Amund, to James D. Putnam; s s of 11th St, 294.6 ft e of University Place, 1-3 year 8,356
KENNEDY, Eugene, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 423 West St, (store lease,) demand 1,750
KORMINSKY, Benjamin and Jennie, to David D. Joseph; n w corner of 165th and Fox Sts, 5¼ years 2,500
KRAMER, Martin, to August Freutel; s e corner of Main and Poplar Sts, 3 years 3,500
KRAUS, Albert, to Beadleston & Woerz; 1,627 2d Av, demand 3,700
LEUPOLD, Andrew, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 257 7th Av, 3 years 5,000
LURIA, Arthur S., to Charles F. Watson; 372 Lexington Av, 3 years 17,500
MAGYARY, Paul E., to Clara L. Haight; s s of 170th St, 119.9 ft w of Franklin Av, 3 years 3,000
MEITZNER, Herman, to Thomas F. McAvoy; s s of New or Croton St, 214.5 ft w of 10th Av, and s s of New or Croton St, 264.5 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 1,300
MOLWITZ, Ernest, to Union Trust Company, executors, &c.; s w corner of 8th Av and 144th St, 3 years 10,000
MUTH, Conrad J., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 2d St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 15,000
O'CALLAGHAN, Honora E., to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee, &c., n s of 22d St, 244.8 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 10,000
POILLON, John H., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; w s Lenox Av, 60 ft s of 126th St, 2 years 14,500
REEBER, William C., to Gerald R. Brown, trustee, &c.; s s of 140th St, 115 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 8,000
REITER, Xaxier and Josepha, to William Urbach; s e s of Hall Place, 478.2 ft s w of 167th St, 2 months 450
SCHWARTZ, Max and Ray, to Independent Order B'rith Abraham of the United States of America; s s of Houston St, 25 ft w of Suffolk St, secures bonds for 15,000
SMILLIE, James D., to James D. Smillie and another, trustees; s s of 36th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 5,000
STEFFENS, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 19 Houston St, saloon lease, demand 5,000
STIRLING, Margaret A., to Margaret L. V. Shepard as trustee; s s of 124th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 10,000
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 180th St, 45 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years 3,350
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 180th St, 65 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years 3,350
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 180th St, 85 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years 3,350
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 180th St, 105 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years 3,350
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Clementine L. D. Welling; n s of 180th St, 25 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years 3,000
WASHBURN, William M., to Joseph Louchheim; 800 Lexington Av, 3 years 16,000
WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Emilie J. Murray; 717 East 9th St, ½ year 9,000
WENTWORTH, Jeanie W. and George E., to John L. Tonnele; s s of 15th St, 124.9 ft w of 7th Av, demand 9,000
WILLE, John, to Ellen King; s e corner of 1st Av and 90th St, 1 year 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FIELD, Violet H., to Frederic W. Hinrichs and another, trustees, &c 2,538
KEYES, Edward L., to William R. Rose 25,000
LEARY, Arthur, as guardian, to William H. Budd .... Nom.
LUNING, Herman, to Kengan Provision Company 1,200
MANCHESTER, George N., to William T. Hookey 1,000
MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Equitable Life Assurance Society (two mortgages) .... Nom.
STILWELL, Nelson D., to Frederick A. Snow and another .... Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles W. Dumont 15,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow .... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

HENRY ST, 44; Jacob Rabinowitz against Abraham Eidenberg, owner; Sarah Smith, owner and contractor; Morris Robinson, contractor $65
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 125x125; Harry W. Bell against C. W. Mick, owner and contractor 82
8TH AV, 2,388; Francis S. Reynolds against John Feltman, owner; John Greim, contractor 82
19TH ST, 43 and 45 East; the Pittsburg Terra Cotta Lumber Company against Charles H. Taylor, owner and contractor 1,570
104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100; Michael Marrone against Rose Wiederman, owner and contractor 300
153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor 315
152D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100; Henry S. Northrup against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor 44

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, n s corner of Willett St, [illegible]; James B. Reynolds against Herman Wertheim [illegible]

and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.
SHERIFF ST, 112; Mary A. McGown, trustee, &c., against Louis Goldstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Langbein Brothers & Langbein.
46TH ST, 129 West; Charlotte M. Nicond against William J. Finigan and others, (partition;) attorney, M. J. McLaughlin.
107TH ST, 53 East; James Douglas against Edward C. Roche and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Holahan.
123D ST, n s, 105 ft e of 7th Av, as widened, 20x100.11; Ernest E. Bache against David Steinfeld and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. P. Mahony.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

632—Thomas Tinsley, appellant, vs. Albert Erichson, Sheriff, &c., and
633—Thomas Tinsley, plaintiff in error, vs. Albert Erichson, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument May 5 next, one hour being allowed each side in the argument, or they may be submitted on briefs to be filed within fifteen days.
242—Adelia Young et al., appellants, vs. Jennie Amy.—Submitted by Legrand Young for the appellants, and by C. S. Varian for the appellee.
236—Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Detroit Railway and the City of Detroit.—Argument continued by H. M. Duffield for the plaintiff in error, by Joseph H. Choate for the defendants in error, and concluded by Fred A. Baker for the plaintiff in error.
237—Ray W. Jones, plaintiff in error, vs. Patrick Meehan et al.—Argument commenced by James A. Kellogg for the plaintiff in error and continued by C. K. Davis for the defendants in error.
Call for to-day: 237, 238, 239, 240, 120, 117, 149, 241, 243, 244.

Calendar for Thursday, April 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Shipman, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

56—Union Harrow Co. vs. Robert C. Reeves Co.	17—Saxlehner vs. Gies.
14—Saxlehner vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.	32—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Robertson.
15—Saxlehner vs. Marquet.	46—Gibbs vs. Humber & Co.
16—Saxlehner vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.	39—Haworth vs. Stark.
	65—Lillard vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Co.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.
3—Schiffer vs. Trustees of Columbia College.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Special jury calendar.
41—French vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 404, 401, 449, 471, 445, 330, 268.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Arnheim vs. Levy.	55—Reilly vs. same.
2—Bliss vs. Hornthal.	56—Haviland vs. same.
3—Appleton vs. Botsford.	57—In re Screw Dock Co.
4—In re Strauss.	58—Workum vs. Chase.
5—Delano vs. Rice.	59—Savin vs. Savin.
6—Goldstein vs. Horowitz.	60—Levell vs. Levell.
7—Hall vs. Block.	61—George W. Lederer Co. vs. Jordan.
8—Downie vs. Downie.	62—Brown vs. Cutting.
9—Goodwin vs. Coddington.	63—Hirsh vs. Powell.
10—Schmidt vs. Michenfelder.	64—In re Lowenthal.
11—In re Keenan.	65—Schautz vs. Wiedenfeld.
12—Hardt vs. Levy.	66—Workum vs. Hyde.
13—Munroe vs. Waydell.	67—Rowland vs. Kellogg
14—Sheridan vs. N. J. Steel and Iron Co.	68—Workum vs. Allen.
15—Stieglitz vs. Dinsmore.	69—In re Jones.
16—Same vs. Lewis.	70—In re Old Colony Steamboat Co.
17—White vs. Anderson.	71—In re Baar.
18—People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler.	72—In re Ruhe.
19—Friedman vs. Richter.	73—In re Central R. R. of New Jersey.
20—Greentree vs. Mention.	74—In re Hoboken Ferry Co.
21—Grenner vs. Grenner	75—In re Farnford.
22—Clark vs. Kroilpfeiffer.	76—In re Young.
23—In re Peck.	77—In re Cruger.
24—Hanson vs. Hanson.	78—In re Heyland.
25—Phillips vs. Hastings.	79—In re Starin.
26—Bienenstote vs. Ammidown.	80—In re H. T. Steamboat Co.
27—Flood vs. Shedford Brothers.	81—In re Merrall.
28—Schuepel vs. Schuepel.	82—In re Am. Lithographic Co.
29—Freeman vs. Rapp.	83—In re Smith.
30—Mitchell vs. Conkling.	84—In re Apgar.
31—Reilly vs. Lee.	85—In re Schall.
32—Pulitzer vs. Nat. Life Ass'n.	86—In re Lederer.
33—Wolfer vs. Muller.	87—In re McVickar.
34—Nat. Citizens' Bank vs. Vieter.	88—In re Hunt.
35—Linch vs. Rhoads.	89—In re Kipp.
36—Mead vs. Mead.	90—In re Scherenbeck.
37—Smith vs. Adams.	91—In re Good.
38—People, &c., vs. Minz.	92—In re N. Y. Biscuit Co.
39—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Simon.	93—In re Shortland.
40—Collins vs. Pennell.	94—In re Howell.
41—Freeman vs. N. Y. City Baptist Mission Society.	95—In re Longman.
42—Casserly vs. Kelly.	96—In re Goelet.
43—Stone vs. Stone.	97—In re Wells.
44—In re Plock.	98—In re Boyd.
45—Sorio vs. Sorio.	99—In re Hitchcock.
46—Hahn vs. Police Commissioners.	100—In re Egleston.
47—In re Brook Av.	101—In re Smith.
48—Krefaber vs. Garrison.	102—In re Lister.
49—Green vs. Levy.	103—In re Marks.
50—Baldwin vs. Nesmith	104—Zabriskie vs. Martin.
51—Korn vs. Korn.	105—Kearns vs. Ruck.
52—Grau vs. Man. Ry. Co.	106—Miller vs. Miller.
53—Rehmer vs. same.	107—People, &c., vs. Stack.
54—Marks vs. same.	108—Matter of 165th St.
	109—In re James Gregory Co.
	110—In re Maurer
	111—Schoverling vs. Ruben.
	112—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
	113—In re Hamburger.
	114—Friegel vs. Friegel.
	115—Hensen vs. Ketcham.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Beall vs. Connelly.	4—Feigel vs. Feigel.
2—Sheehy vs. Regan.	5—In re Depot Place.
3—Phillips vs. Phillips.	6—In re Boone St.

Preferred Cause.
6713—Bogart vs. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5834—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.	6699—Miller vs. Miller.
5849—Libby vs. Meirowitz.	6721—Brown vs. Garrett.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.	1651—Chapins vs. Francez.
6426—Same vs. same.	5745—Sentel vs. Deutsch.
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.	6316—Stephan vs. Stephan.
6669—Barrows vs. Corbin.	5246—Struth vs. Struth.
6271—Kaufman vs. McLaughlin.	5940—Pugh vs. Danker.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.	6015—Miller vs. Miller.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.	6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6529—Kult vs. Nelson.	6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
3324—Wilson vs. True.	6638—Palmer vs. Levy.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.	6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
6043—Schneider vs. Reaske.	6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6619—Kullo vs. Hinck.	6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6685—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.	6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
	6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
	2691—Kukham vs. Bank of America.
	4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
	5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.	10678—Hubbs vs. Williams.
14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.	14916—Griffenhagen vs. Goldman.
15635—Kommel vs. Levi.	12780—Helbig vs. Cass Realty Ass'n.
13487—Scott vs. Mayor, &c.	10552—Hall vs. Bloch.
16042—Berlin Machine Works vs. A. I. Engelhardt Co.	13043—Odell vs. Carroll.
	13076—Odell vs. Fisher.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

10037—Munos vs. Lyon.	9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
8285—Motley vs. Milliken.	10906—Jacobs vs. Altman.
9541—Hirshkind vs. Rogette.	11840—Lehman vs. Buchner.
10067—Columbia Mills Co. vs. Van Wyck.	3069—Splint vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
9433—Richardson vs. Man. Ry. Co.	Inquests.
8617—Hill vs. Duffy.	5298—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. Sexton.
9526—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Eaton.	9763—Williams vs. Marcks.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., and X. for trial.

10681—Callaghan vs. Strauss.	10973—Herzog vs. Samuels.
10617—Rodling vs. Hodge	10983—Dermody vs. Halloway.
11786—Iris vs. Hamblin.	4258—Saffee vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
[illegible] vs. [illegible]	

7589—Giebel vs. Ewald.	5691—Lavenski vs. [illegible] Av. R. R. Co.
9014—Same vs. same.	10620—Gillespie vs. [illegible] Elec. Ill. Co.
3642—Steintard vs. Gunnison.	10626—Brown vs. [illegible]
3570—Aldricks vs. Held.	10632—Isaacs vs. [illegible]
4081—Kinsman vs. Fisk.	10636—Funk vs. Duffie.
8902—Sullivan vs. Ruddell.	10664—Snyder vs. Fischer.
7599—Roggenbrodt vs. Haight.	10668—Leslie vs. Crosby.
10112—Engel vs. Walter.	7726—Bronsell vs. Un. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1306—Contested will of Maria Elizabeth Cleveland.	John Cosgrove. At 11 A. M.
Wills for Probate. At 10 A. M.	Henry L. Hay. At 2 P. M.
Fred M. Arnold. At 10:30 A. M.	Charles Francis Winthrop.
Antoine Pancek.	Bertha Zulser.
	George W. Leonard.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court; Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3678—Patterson vs. City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.	3567—Kamermann vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
3716—Miller vs. Jordan.	3383—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2322—Lieberman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.	3306—Gluck vs. same.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.	4201—Bergan vs. Griffin.
2400½—Dillon vs. McCutcheon.	4373—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
	4548—Wright vs. Fink.

The following cases will not be reached for trial to-day, but if answered "Ready" will be passed for the day:

509—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Co. vs. Carroll.	1122—Mendscheim vs. Meyers.
289—Tannenholz vs. Rutenberg.	443—Goldsmith vs. George.
473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.	577—Reed vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.	4801—Rosenberg vs. Anabacher.
3788—Pitulkopf vs. Koch.	4802—Mayer vs. same.
3781—McCarthy vs. Renwick.	526—Wolff vs. Galligan.
209—Saxton vs. White.	500—Brown vs. Crow.
1120—Eisner vs. Grossman.	431—Wieler vs. Tamsen.
	511—Ansorge vs. Schwartz.
	543—Jacobson vs. Roos.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1128.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herrmann for the People.

1—George Farrell.	13—Luigi Ruggerio.
2—Thomas Mooney, Thomas Long, James Barry.	14—Otto Kiefer.
3—John Goodacre.	15—Louis Kander.
4—Alexander Fineberg.	16—William O'Brien.
5—John L. Waters.	17—Albert Fink.
6—Frederick Neies, John Hutcheons.	18—Edward A. Kohlberger.
7—Rocco Carnevalo.	Pleadings.
8—Patrick Doyle, Michael Cunniff.	1—Peter A. Simmons.
9—John Murnan.	2—Abraham Petrowsky, John Reilly.
10—Selig Broky.	3—John McCarthy.
11—Charles E. Dowling.	4—Tewson Stephenson, William Claus.
12—Louis Meyer, indicted as Charles S. Pohly.	5—William Kissel.
	6—Jacob Keller.
	7—Dora Goldstein.
	8—John Pappas.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—James Anderson.	13—William H. Flattan.
2—Daniel Donohue.	15—John A. Filkins.
3—Thomas Porter.	16—John Donnelly.
4—Michael Fortunato.	17—William D. Garlich.
5—Raphael Venturieri.	18—Paul Roth.
6—Charles England.	19—John Nickerman, William F. O'Connor.
7—John Goodsell.	20—Bernard Metzger, Moritz Silverstein.
8—John Levy.	21—Emanuel Jackson.
9—Joseph Ullman.	22—Julius Singman.
10—Carmine Bonfresio.	
11—George Shrady.	
12—Philip Kaplan.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Meyer Solomon.	11—Abraham Sofa.
2—Frederick W. Brown	12—Henry Simmons.
3—Alexander Eaton, James Kelly.	13—Annie Smith.
4—Joseph Mercy.	14—James Carlin.
5—Martin Hammer.	15—James Baker.
6—Martin Holmes, Daniel Irving, Richard Harvey.	16—Frederick Ressek.
7—Michael Caglianes.	17—Daniel Harrison.
8—Thomas Nolan, John Mack, John Flannagan.	18—Charles Johnson.
9—Sing Lee.	19—Daniel King.
10—Daniel Werner.	20—Thomas M. Barnard.
	21—George H. Brennan.
	22—Charles F. Adams.
	23—James Henry.
	24—Jacob Meyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—John J. Bahler.	8—Peter Brennan.
2—Samuel Bernstein.	9—Robert Dolan.
3—Samuel Tarfarsky.	10—Jennie Factor.
4—Thomas McKean.	11—Leo Schweitzer.
5—George Thomas.	12—Annie Stuber.
6—Michael Mega.	13—Isaac Marks.
7—Michael Tobin.	14—Pasquale Rizzo.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Lawrence vs. Benham—John H. Montgomery. Matter of Olyphant—Chase Mellen. Lentilhon vs. Lentilhon—John P. Clarke. Unangst vs. Williams, (three cases)—Frank D. Shaw. Marinor vs. Crist—Frank D. Arthur.
SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Cargill—Robert Mazet. Matter of Reid—L. L. Van Allen.
SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Hayes vs. Linn—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.
SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Burt vs. Kendal—Thomas F. Donnelly.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Edmund Coffin vs. Ella L. Millard—Joseph M. Schenck.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department. Hon. William W. Goodrich, Presiding Justice; Hon. Edgar M. Cullen, Hon. William Bartlett, Hon. Edward W. Hatch, Hon. John Woodward, Justices. Enumerated day calendar.

198—Lafarge vs. Brown.	203—Hansen vs. Nassau R. R. Co.
196—Bruen vs. Uhlman.	224—Underhill vs. Phillips.
215—Bergold vs. Nassau R. R. Co.	225—Yonkers Gazette vs. Jones.
221—Vincent vs. Moriarty.	226—Zimmer vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
223—Caziarc vs. Abram French Co.	227—Wendel vs. Wendel.
129—Clapp vs. Nichols.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar.—Johnson, J.

433—New York Mail & Transportation Co. vs. Shea.	398—Hinman vs. Devlin.
	443—Acker vs. Dosher-Friedman Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.

4432—Rourke vs. Jackson's Arch'l Works.	5304—Gray vs. Press Pub. Co.
2694—Gunther vs. Nassau R. R.	5311—Smith vs. Outwater.
4838—Gerigle vs. Met. St. R. R.	5314—Boyer vs. Sanford.
4933—Fellows vs. 3d Av. R. R.	5327—Howe et al. vs. Corbin.
5040—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.	5341—Downey vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5043—Martin et al. vs. Langan.	5360—Melzer Artistic Co. vs. Mahlstedt.
5075—Fowler vs. Nassau R. R.	3490—Maizi vs. Met. St. R. R.
4791—Yates vs. Smith.	5249—People ex rel. Brymer vs. Gray.
5323—Elliott vs. Am. Transfer Co.	3641—Ambrozzi vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
2627—Klages vs. Nassau R. R.	4876—McCloskey vs. N. Y. and New Jersey Bridge Co.
5101—Sheriff vs. 3d Av. R. R.	4511—Beardsley vs. Met. St. R. R.
5121—Sheridan vs. 3d Av. R. R.	2676—Punch vs. Nassau R. R.
5150—Smith vs. Schults Co.	1650—Gurfein vs. Nassau R. R.
5152—N. Y. & Ottawa R. R. vs. Franklin Trust Co.	4094—Non Electric Co. vs. Peabody, al.
5192—Coleman vs. Frost.	5297—Bowen vs. Nassau R. R.
5222—Barnett vs. Ayres.	2365—Fischer vs. Nassau R. R.
5229—Wagner vs. Chapman.	1429—Stuart vs. Christian
3631—Sternberg vs. Bkn., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.	2733—Cannon vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3993—Earle vs. Matthews	2576—Haslin vs. Howard et al.
5296—Gray vs. Brooklyn Union Pub. Co.	1972—Nash vs. Rigney.
5298—Weil vs. Solomon.	

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Room 7, County Court House.
In re Maria L. Henry, an alleged incompetent person.

547—William Struhs vs. Henry Kaempfer.	551—Catherine King vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
548—Peter Neuman vs. Solomon Wolff.	552—John J. King vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.
Frank Drain, Thomas Ellis, Peter Canavero, burglary; Frank Gaffney, assault; John Savage, Henry Harris, burglary; La Grand [illegible] Smalley, grand larceny; Frank Garrison, Samuel Schuber, burglary.

Huguenots' Monument Unveiled.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 27.—The monument erected by Huguenot descend[illegible] of this place to commemorate the land[illegible] of their ancestors was unveiled to[illegible] "America" was sung and a brief [illegible]mony was supplemented by exerci[illegible] addresses in the New Rochelle [illegible] Club's house. The monument bo[illegible] scription, "Liberty," beneath w[illegible] the Navarre arms and the w[illegible] memorate the coming of [illegible] Erected by the Westc[illegible] ciety."

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A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF three commodious rooms on parlor floor of No. [illegible] Madison Av. will be rented for Summer season, beginning May 1, or for a year, on moderate terms. Breakfast if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PARISIAN JEWELRY. Unique Lorgnette Chains, Brooches, Hatpins, Necklaces, &c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady going abroad wishes to find situation for first-class laundress, waitress, and kitchenmaid; wishes to change her work; chambermaid and waiting. Call from 10 to 3, present employer's, 39 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced girl having best city reference. Call Thursday at 113 West 51st St.; private stables.

Cooks.

COOK.—By English woman as first-class cook in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge; get up company dinners and lunches; first-class personal reference. 119 West 83d St.; ring bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook in good American family; thoroughly competent in her duties; neat and clean; good laundress. Mrs. Douglas, 127 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a trustworthy woman as competent cook in a small private family; best of personal references. 320 East 57th St.; ring McMorran's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in private family; four years' city reference. 163 East 54th St.; second bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city or country; good reference; wages $35. Martin, 156 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; wages, $22 to $25; city reference. 872 3d Av., second flight.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city references. Address M. G., Box 278, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By thorough, first-class cook; city or country; $3.50 per week; personal calls. 449 West 52d St.

COOK, &c.—By good cook, washer, and ironer; private family; best city references. S. J., 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—In private family or boarding house; reference. 159 East 33d St.; ring first bell twice.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker; formerly with Mme. Thurn; would like a few more engagements by the day. M. Early, 789 Amsterdam Av.

$4 to $6 FRENCH DRESSMAKING; CUTTING, basting, 50 cents. Mme. Roome, 133 West 18th St.

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HOUSEKEEPER or CARETAKER.—An English woman, widow, aged forty as housekeeper or caretaker; educated; no family or friends in this country; salary no object; high references given. English Woman, Box 198 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman, (25,) as experienced housekeeper. Townsend, 137 West 49th St.

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HOUSEWORK.—In apartment; city or country; best reference. 248 West 32d St.

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LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French maid; dressmaker, hairdresser; experienced seamstress; highly recommended. Address Maid, French dyeing store, Colvill, 1,018 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant as lady's maid or to growing children; good seamstress; willing and obliging; best city references. M. D., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her Swiss maid for a young lady from twelve to fourteen years of age; seven years' personal reference from last employer. Maid, Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call at [illegible] West 80th St.

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LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; good city reference. T., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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NURSE.—By competent, refined English Protestant as nurse to children from 2 years up; can take entire charge; two years' best city reference. Call, Thursday, 164 West 90th St., ring twice.

NURSE, &c.—By a French girl as nurse and good sewer; city or country. Care Mrs. Dupins, 318 East 18th St.

NURSE.—As first-class nurse to infant or growing children; best reference. Walsh, 235 West 59th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid where butler and footman are kept; best of New York and Newport references; present employer can be seen. Address, by letter only, M. J. C., 19 West 32d St.

PARLORMAID, &c.—As first-class parlormaid or waitress; private family. Call at present employer's, 150 West 59th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class private waitress; private family; understands care of silver; salads, wines; city reference; city or country; wages, $20. M. K., 257 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish waitress; best references; city preferred. "Carrol," Box 291, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; highly recommended. Call at present employer's, 50 West 37th St.

Miscellaneous.

BY A NORTH GERMAN LADY, LATELY landed; able to give music and German lessons thoroughly; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city or country. Bloom, 14 West 133d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman lately disengaged; first-class city references; tall; strictly temperate. Butler, Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Swiss German; single; competent, willing, and obliging; city or country; good references. H. Bucher, 32 West 133d St.

BUTLER, &c.—Single; age thirty-four; thoroughly competent; generally useful; best personal recommendations. Care Bailey, 238 East 37th St.

BUTLER and COOK.—Lady desires to secure first-class position for young Englishman and wife; both thoroughly competent. M., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single German, 29; understands how to attend to fine horses, carriages, harnesses; also carpentering, painting, general repairing, house and garden work. L., 175 East Houston St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede as coachman; thirty-six; experienced driver; family going abroad; five years' reference last employer; present employer can be seen. Bell, 111 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swiss; sober; understands the care of fine horses, &c.; city or country; first-class city references. Coachman, Maier, 82 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man, Protestant, as coachman for country; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent reference. Care Day, 112 East 32d St.

COACHMAN, &c.—Single; thoroughly experienced; care fine horses, harness, carriages, roads, and lawn; milk and be useful; personal references. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent young single man as coachman; highest recommendations; strictly temperate; country preferred. James, 921 6th Av.

COACHMON.—Disengaged on account family going abroad, as first-class coachman; city or country; good city reference. J., 442 West 54th St., care of Mrs. Smyth.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 48 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Coachman, 172 West 72d St.

COACHMAN—Experienced and reliable; single; city or country. French, 112 West 21st St.

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GARDENER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, under glass and otherwise. For further information address H., Box 136, New Brunswick, N. J.

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SECOND MAN or GROOM.—As second man or carriage groom by young Englishman; first-class references. W. S., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man acquainted with care of horses and cows on gentleman's place; best references. J. D., 167 East 35th St.

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VALET, &c.—By young Englishman as valet, butler, or second man; understands shaving and massage; city references. W. K., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VALET.—By English valet; will take care of gentleman's apartments or butler's duties or will travel; 14 years' references. M. Thomas, 31 East 27th St.

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WANTED—A laundress in small family until June 1; good shirt ironer; personal reference required. Call between 11 and 12 at 22 East 58th St.

WANTED—German or Scotch nurse and seamstress; personal reference. Apply 352 Madison Av., between 10 and 1.

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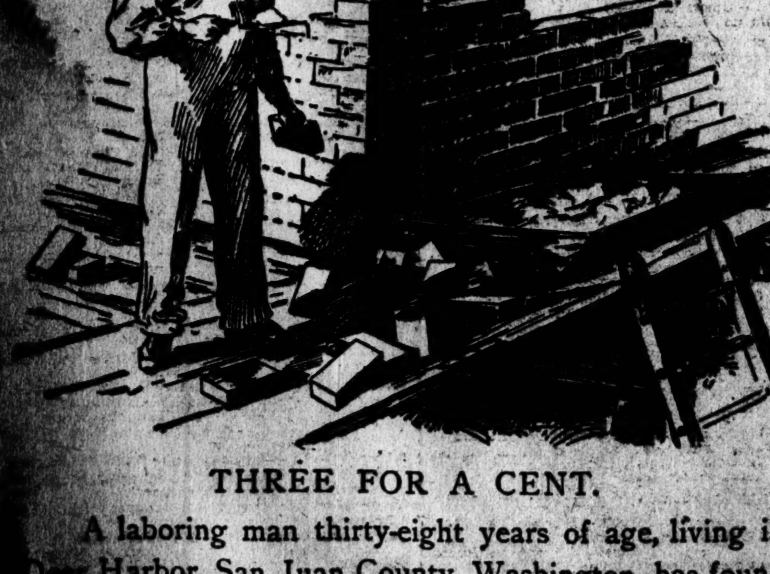
WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.



THREE FOR A CENT.

A laboring man thirty-eight years of age, living in [illegible] Harbor, San Juan County, Washington, has found [illegible] to save an occasional dollar on a very necessary [illegible]chase. "I have suffered," he says, "for years with [illegible] headache and constipation. Last spring I sent for [illegible] dozen of the five-cent cartons of Ripans Tabules, [illegible] they have done me more good than anything else I [illegible] ever tried. I shall continue their use." They [illegible] him less than half a cent a dose.

KINGS COUNTY TRACTION COMPANY.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Kings County Traction Company, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 12th day of April, 1898, papers for voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved. Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this 12th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[Seal of Secretary of State.] JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of June, 1898.—Dated the 23d day of March, 1898.

HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York.

H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. mh24-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—IRENE B. BRAMAN, plaintiff, against ROSA ALDAMA DE DEL MONTE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 13th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain indenture of lease, bearing date the 3d day of February, 1886, made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Rosa Aldama de del Monte, and the premises hereinafter described, for a term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November, 1885, together with certain privileges of renewal, at a yearly rent of one thousand and seventy-five dollars, ($1,075,) and which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1886, in Liber 1,946 of Conveyances, at Page 28; and also all that other certain indenture of lease made in stead and lieu of said lease first hereinbefore mentioned, which said lease bears date the 24th day of October, 1888, and was made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Rosa Aldama de del Monte, and all the premises hereinafter described, for the full term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November, 1885, wherein the yearly rental was reserved of nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($955,) together with certain privileges, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,171 of Conveyances, Page 260, on the 21st day of November, 1888, at 2:55 o'clock P. M.; and also the leasehold premises thereby demised and described as follows, to wit:

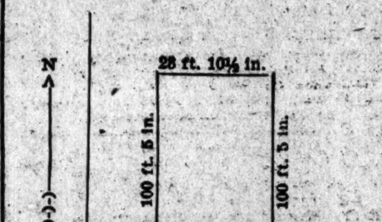
"All that certain lot of land situated, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and now known by the street number thirty-one (31) in West Forty-seventh Street, and so designated on a map in the possession of the said Trustees of Columbia College of their lands in the said ward. The said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point in the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street distant four hundred and seventy-nine feet seven and a half inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of said street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running northwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Forty-seventh Street twenty-three feet ten and one-half inches; thence southwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street twenty-three feet ten and one-half inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises designated as Lot 9, being part of Lot Number 72 (seventy-two) and part of Lot Number 73 (seventy-three) as laid down on a map in the possession of the said Trustees of Columbia College."

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever in law as well as in equity of the said Rosa Aldama de del Monte in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances. And also the said indentures of lease and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, subject nevertheless to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property above described, known as No. 31 West 47th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-two and 56-100 dollars, ($16,142.56,) together with interest from the 8th day of April, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of three hundred eighty-seven and 11-100 dollars, ($387.11,) with interest from March 20th, 1898, and the expenses of this sale; and the approximate amount of rental due the Trustees of Columbia College, which is nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($955,) with interest on four hundred and seventy-seven and 50-100 dollars ($477.50) thereof at 6% from the 1st day of November, 1897, and also taxes amounting to six hundred and thirty dollars, ($630,) with interest to be added.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

ap21-2aw3wTh&S&May13

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLARENCE W. GAYLOR and Mary E. Gaylor, his wife; John S. Davenport, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Clarence W. Gaylor; William Seitz, (widower;) William Seitz, Junior; Frank Raub, individually and as trustee under a certain declaration or agreement dated June 23, 1897; Frederick Miller, Charles A. Billings, individually and as trustee under a certain declaration or agreement dated January 25, 1897; Mortimer M. Thiese or Theise, Emma Hassinger, John D. Hassinger, James F. J. Gavigan, individually and as trustee under a certain agreement between said James F. J. Gavigan and Emma Hassinger and others, dated August 23, 1897; James M. Fraser, Adam P. Dienst and Henry Seib, composing the firm of A. P. Dienst and Company; The Grand Rapids School Furniture Company, Jacob Herb, The Muscatine Sash and Door Company, The J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Company, John Doscher, William Meyer, Andrew Low, George M. Flogaus, Joseph J. White, and John J. Ryan, composing the firm of White and Ryan; Edward Maher and James Flockhart, composing the firm of Maher and Flockhart; Ernest J. Jaekel and George Jaekel, composing the firm of Jaekel and Company; Vermont Marble Company; Jacob Ringle and Son, White Fire Proof Construction Company, The Ideal Electric Corporation, The Excelsior Terra Cotta Company, William H. McCord, John J. Bell, Rudolph Seus and Edward Fredrick, composing the firm of Seus and Fredrick; City Fire Proofing Company, Theodore Meyer, Carl Keiser, Albert Tetzel, The Henry C. Miner Lithographing Company, and Ascher Osterman, defendants.—Amended summons:

To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 4th, 1898.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, New York City.

To The J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Company, The Muscatine Sash and Door Company, Edward Maher, James Flockhart, Ernest J. Jaekel, and George Jaekel, defendants above named: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of March, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mh31-law6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-law6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897. ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, [illegible] Broadway, New York. [illegible]

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. [illegible] West 1[illegible]th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor, JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, [illegible] Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-law6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 83 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 83 Wall St., New York City. mh17-law6mTh

HILGENBERG, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Voelker, individually and as co-administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of WILLIAM HILGENBERG, deceased; Katharina Voelker, and John Hilgenberg, and to Augustus L. Apelles and Gottlieb Keppler as sureties in the official bond of the administratrices herein, and to all persons interested in the estate of William Hilgenberg, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the separate account of proceedings of Gertrude Faust, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY W. SCHUTT, Attorney for Adm'x, 229 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-law6wTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-law6mTh

LIPMAN, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frances K. Lipman, individually and as executrix of Julius Lipman, deceased, and as general guardian of Ethel and Ilma Lipman; Lily Lipman, Ethel Lipman, Ilma Lipman, managers of Mt. Sinai Hospital of the City of New York, managers of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of the City of New York, managers of the United Hebrew Charities, New York City; Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, E. A. Jacob, Isaac Marx, Flora Lagowitz, Standard Gas Light Co., Henry Steinbach, John H. Jones, Samuel Johnson, Dr. A. Jacobi, Mary Meissel, Rosendale & Hessberg, Bowery Bank of New York, Thos. L. Hamilton & Sons, William Cohen, Mitchell Vance Company, Dr. J. L. Morrill, J. Jungman, Asbury Park Harness Co., Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., Consolidated Gas Co., Park & Tilford, Dr. E. Strauss, J. M. Thorburn, Andrew Taylor, Charles Gouldy, Berrang & Zacharias, H. Paul, B. F. Vineburg, D. & C. E. Dunham, Dr. Francis Delafield, Consolidated Gas Co., J. L. Mott Iron Works, Henry Pittenger, A. B. D. Leigh, F. B. Bradley & Co., Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, Edwards & Company, Hotel Balmoral, James Cassiner estate, Frank A. Sofield, L. Hart, Typewriter Inspection Co., W. and J. Sleane, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS LIPMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Simon Arendt, Caesar Casper, and Abraham Cohen as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RANSOM & RANSOM, Attys. for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh31-law6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. mh17-law6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-law6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-law6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-law6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-law6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-law6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 2[illegible] Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. ap7-law6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN B. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-law6mTh

THOMPSON, MARY J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Thompson, Ella T. Teagle, J. Frank Thompson, Margaret Smiley, Eliza Willard, John Marshall, William Marshall, James Marshall, Catherine Hayes, Ellen Bushley, J. Leslie Thompson, George W. Thompson, Mathilda Donohue, Anna Graham, and William M. Hoes, Public Administrator in the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding letters of administration on the estate of MARY J. THOMPSON, deceased, to the Public Administrator in the City of New York, or to some other competent person, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap7-law6wT&my19

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM	Kai. W. d. G., Tu., June 7
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., May 10, 10 AM	

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Koenigin Luise........Thurs., April 28, Noon
Bremen........Thursday, May 5, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai. W. II., Apr. 30, 10 AM	Aller....May 21, 10 AM
Fulda....May 7, 10 AM	Werra....May 28, 10 AM
Ems....May 14, 10 AM	Kai. W. II. June 4, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM	Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon	Patria, June 4, 4 PM
Palatia, May 21, 4 PM	Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM

Also, S. S. Russia, April 30, 2 P. M.

First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Berlin....May 4	*Chester....May 28
Noordland....May 11	Westernland....June 1
Friesland....May 18	Kensington....June 8
Southwark....May 25	*Berlin....June 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MOBILE....April 30
MASSACHUSETTS....May 7
MANITOBA....May 14
MINNEWASKA....May 21
MOHAWK....May 28

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

FRENCH LINE COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.) Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M. From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Normandie....April 30	La Gascogne....May 21
La Bourgogne....May 7	La Bretagne....May 28
La Touraine....May 14	La Bourgogne....June 4

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM	Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM	Campania, May 21, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM	Aurania, May 24, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Spaarndam....Saturday, April 30, 10 A. M.
S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu....May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu....May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu....May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu....June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu....June 18, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Algonquin, Fri., Apr. 29	Pawnee, Friday, May 6
Seminole, Tues., May 3	Algonquin, Tues., May 10

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M. Descriptive literature free upon application.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, [illegible] | Britannic, [illegible] | Majestic, [illegible] | Germanic, [illegible]

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer CYMRIC, 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 45 N. R. No second Cabin or Steerage. Rate $60 and upward. For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Direct LONDON Service. Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Winifreda....April 23	Roadiose....May 14
Victoria....May 7	Alexandra....May 21

New 10,000-ton, modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Cuba Limited

VIA PENNSYLVANIA R. R., ATLANTIC COAST LINE AND PLANT SYSTEM

Lv.	NEW YORK	9.20 A. M.
"	WASHINGTON	3.46 P. M.
"	Richmond	7.30 P. M.
Ar.	Charleston	6.13 A. M.
"	Savannah	8.15 A. M.
"	Tampa	7.55 P. M.
"	Port Tampa	8.30 P. M.
Lv.	Port Tampa	9.00 P. M.
	(MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.)	
Ar.	Key West	3.00 P. M.

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON TO SHIP'S SIDE AT PORT TAMPA.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL TICKET OFFICES.

J. J. FARNSWORTH, Eastern Pass. Agt., 261 Broadway, New York.

B. W. WRENN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Savannah, Ga.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:00, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:30, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:30, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (2:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:30 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively. Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals. Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St. Trains leave foot of Liberty St. On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10.00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE. FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON. From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:50, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:30, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:30, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

GAGE MEETS BANKERS

The Secretary Talks Informally with Them Regarding a War Loan.

$200,000,000 AT 3 1-2 PER CENT

Three Points Are Suggested, and Mr. Gage Says He Thinks the Interest Should Be Payable in "Coin."

Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, was in the Wall Street district yesterday. In the afternoon, at the office of Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan, Mr. Gage met informally fifteen representative financiers, with whom he discussed the financial measures to provide money to carry on the war with Spain.

If what was debated on becomes law, the issue of war bonds will be for $200,000,000 at 3½ per cent. interest, payable in "coin," the bonds to be from twenty to twenty-five years in maturing.

Those who met Mr. Gage at the meeting were August Belmont, Charles S. Fairchild, J. Edward Simmons, Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co., Frederick D. Tappen, Henry W. Cannon, James T. Woodward, Edward King, John A. Stewart, W. W. Sherman, Dumont Clarke, G. G. Williams, W. A. Nash, George F. Baker, and E. T. Poor.

Mr. Gage Tells About It.

The conference lasted more than an hour, and none but Messrs. Gage and Jordan and those invited to it was present. When it ended, Mr. Gage said:

"My meeting with these financial gentlemen here to-day is almost an incident to my visit to New York, as I came to attend the Grant Monument Fund banquet to-night and to return to Washington at midnight. But I was gratified at an opportunity to talk over the measure for providing means to carry on the conflict in which we are engaged with many foremost in the banking and financial world, to get some light on the sentiment in regard to the measure to provide war funds, and at the same time to receive suggestions and discuss National finances in a general way.

"Nothing has been settled or accomplished at this meeting, but some suggestions have been made that may have a bearing on the loan measure before Congress. I have heard what the general financial market has had to say, have heard expressions of opinion on the outlook so far as financial matters are concerned, and have participated in a discussion on the adequacy or inadequacy of financial measures now in Congress.

"In meeting these gentlemen I had nothing to ask, nothing to propose. In a certain sense I was educating myself as to the sentiment in regard to the disposition here to help financially, and the conditions expected to rule the war loan. The features of the measure were freely discussed from all standpoints, and I must say that I am very much obliged to all that came. There was a consensus of opinion on the war loan that it would be a success, and I was assured of ample and friendly co-operation from all present.

Favors "Coin" Interest.

"I have said and say now, that I am in favor of 'coin' interest bonds, and this because at this time I am not in favor of striking a chord of opposition with those who hold divers opinions on monetary matters. This question of definition of the payment of interest will straighten itself out to general satisfaction. It is a question that should not be coerced in the present situation. The loan should be a popular one and popular to all. There should be deliberate judgment, but judgment without friction.

"The sentiment expressed here was in favor of a popular loan. There was no difference of opinion expressed in this regard. It is a time for the country to stand united without dissonance on financial matters. All side issues should be sunk.

"Our dearth of currency, if there is such a dearth, was only referred to incidentally at this meeting. The situation is not painful. No remedy was suggested.

"As to the interest date of the bonds, there were one or two suggestions. One was 3½ per cent. As to the amount of the issue, $200,000,000 was suggested. All conditions are now very favorable for a big loan. It would be better to have it large, it was suggested, than small, but no such amount as a half billion dollars was suggested. If we need such a big amount in time, we can try it again.

Our "Sinews of War."

"If we talk of 'sinews of war' we have in sight $220,000,000 Treasury balance, war loan of, say, $200,000,000, and war revenue taxes $100,000,000, or $520,000,000. The war has injured business and commerce to an extent, and customs receipts have fallen off, but the ordinary customs money and the current revenue will about run the Government outside of our actual and prospective war resources. If there is a deficit in general revenue, it can be made up from the war taxes receipts."

Mr. Gage declined to discuss the war with Spain or the gossip about the Cabinet and the Administration.

Secretary Gage devoted a part of the forenoon to an inspection of the new Appraiser's Stores at Christopher, Greenwich, and Washington Streets. Although the interior of this building is not completed, about 500 clerks are now at work there, and the usual discipline is in force. Mr. Gage expressed himself as greatly pleased with the improved facilities for handling the business.

IMPORTS STOPPED BY WAR.

New York Will Get No More Spanish Straw Goods, Liquors, Oils, or Fruits at Present.

One effect of the war that is looked for by the customs authorities at this port, is the stopping of the importation of straw goods from Manila, and of millinery goods generally from other Spanish ports. Fortunately for the importers of Manila straw goods the importations ordered for the Spring and Summer trade are about all here. If hostilities are prolonged into next Fall however, this trade, it is believed, will suffer seriously. The examiners at the United States Appraisers' Stores do not expect to handle any more straw articles from Spanish ports for the next five months at least.

Work in some of the divisions of the Appraiser's Department at this port is certain to be made exceedingly light because of the war. There are many articles imported from South American ports, usually in American or Spanish vessels, which are likely to be interfered with. New York importers of feathers, wool, and hides, which are supplied in large part by South American dealers, have made eager inquiries at the Custom House and the Appraiser's Stores about the prospects of getting the remainder of their Spring and Summer consignments. A considerable proportion of this South American traffic is carried by neutral vessels, and for that part no anxiety is felt, importers apparently attaching no importance to the reports of a prospective Spanish blockade of this port.

The Tenth Division of the Appraisers' Department, it is expected, will feel the effects of the war more than any other division inasmuch as all of the importations of sugar, cigars, tobacco, liquors, fruits, nuts, and oils are handled by Tenth Division examiners under Assistant Appraiser Wordin. Ordinarily a large quantity of Spanish liquors and fruits passes through this division, and importers of such merchandise do not expect that any shipments will be made to United States ports until peace is declared. Of course all importations of Cuban tobacco, cigars, and sugar are stopped.

G. A. R. Camp to be Held at Utica.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the State of New York and the meetings of the Woman's Relief Corps and Auxiliary of the Grand Army will be held at Utica May 18 and 19. The West Shore Railroad will be the official route to the encampment. Tickets will be on sale, good going May 15 to 18, inclusive, and for return leaving Utica May 19 and 20, at one fare for the round trip.

Body Found in Newtown Creek.

The body of Alvar B. Ingersoll, fifty-three years of age, of 180 Eagle Street, Greenpoint, was found in Newtown Creek yesterday. Ingersoll had been missing since March 6, and it is supposed that he committed suicide.

Suits.

White Piqué Suit, with Blouse Waist or Coat trimmed with embroidery or braiding,
$10.50, $13.50 and $16.50.

Separate Skirts of White Piqué,
$5.00 and $6.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

NOTABLE APRIL WEDDINGS

Adele M. Arnold and Frederick Leypoldt Married at the Church of the Beloved Disciple.

REV. DR. BARBOUR OFFICIATES

Marriage of Miss Catherine May Greentree and Ferdinand Danton, Jr., at Holy Cross — Mrs. Thompson Becomes Mrs. Elliott — Other Weddings.

There was a large representation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciple parishioners at the wedding of Miss Adèle Marie Arnold and Frederick Leypoldt in the church, East Eighty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, last night. The bride's father, William Arnold, is Senior Warden of the church, her brother, William J. Arnold, is the organist, and she was the soprano soloist of the choir. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barbour, assisted by the curate, the Rev. John Acworth, performed the ceremony.

The church was decorated with Easter lilies, white roses, and palms. As the bridesmaids and maid of honor issued from the vestry and passed down to the rear of the church to meet the bride, the boy choir sang a nuptial anthem. The bridal procession, headed by the ushers—Dr. John Nesbitt, P. Valentine Sherwood, Edward S. Dunlap, William S. B. Cramm of Boston, George S. Sturgis, and Arthur Corwin of Morristown, N. J.—started, while the "Lohengrin" Wedding March was played. The bridesmaids—Miss Mary Bishop, Miss Margaret Bishop, Miss Mabel Twiss, and Miss Edith Twiss—who came next, and the maid of honor, who followed, were all gowned in white chiffon over green silk, and wore hats trimmed with white lilac and poppies. The bridesmaids carried lilies of the valley and the maid of honor mignonette. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was in white duchesse satin, trimmed with appliqué lace and seed pearls, wore a tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried roses and lilies of the valley. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended by his brother, Rudolph Leypoldt. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played for the bridal recessional.

A wedding reception for about 125 people at the home of the bride's parents, 112 East Eighty-sixth Street, followed the ceremony.

Danton—Greentree.

At the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, Miss Catherine May Greentree, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Greentree, became the wife of Ferdinand Danton, Jr., of this city. The Rev. Father Richard J. Keefe of the pastorate, and President of the Holy Cross Lyceum, officiated. A number of city officials were present.

The church was effectively decorated, and the "Lohengrin" and Mendelssohn Marches were played respectively for the entrance of the bride and the bridal recessional. Mr. Danton was attended by his brother, Harry Danton, as best man, and the ushers were Antone Danton, another brother; George Canalijo, J. King Bethel, and J. Dobbins. The bride entered on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white satin and duchesse lace, a diamond brooch at the neck of her gown, and a tulle veil. She carried Bride roses. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Mahoney. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, 236 West Fifty-third Street, followed.

Elliott—Thompson.

A wedding of peculiar interest in view of the war was that of Ethelbert Warren Elliott and Miss Nettie Darling Thompson, which took place at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, near Broadway.

Mr. Elliott is a member of the Seventh Regiment, Company E, and while he expects a leave of absence for a few days, will go to the front afterward if the regiment be ordered there. He and his usher, Frank M. Knight of the same company, had to report at the regimental armory at 8 P. M. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the church, performed the marriage ceremony, in the presence of a few friends. The bride, who wore a gray traveling gown, was given away by her brother-in-law, Dr. D. Stanley Lyons. She was unattended. Edward Lyon was best man.

A small wedding supper followed at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Margaret J. R. Thompson, 332 West Thirty-second Street, where the bride will stay while her husband is in his country's service. She is a daughter of the late James E. Thompson, and Mr. Elliott is a son of John Elliott of Almont, Ontario, Canada.

Ferguson—Johnston.

Miss May Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston of 940 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, was married last evening to Dr. William Ferguson of Nova Scotia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Spencer L. Hillier of the First Presbyterian Church of Morrisania, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Washington Avenue. The bride was attended by Miss Edith Johnston, her sister. The six bridesmaids were Miss Helen Johnston, Miss Nettie Middleton, Miss Marie Smith, Miss May Cleary, Miss Jeannette Holmes, and Miss May Rippe. John Ferguson, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Dr. M. Meek, Rudolph Momberger, Jack Campbell, Albert Murdock, Percy Heurstell, and William Holmes. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents.

Sniffen—Lawrence.

Miss Mary Cecile Lawrence, a granddaughter of the late Bryan Lawrence, was married to Elisha Sniffen yesterday evening at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Lawrence, with whom she has been living, 965 Madison Avenue. The Rev. Neil N. McKinnon, S. J., rector of St. Ignatius's Roman Catholic Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, officiated. Miss Lawrence's only attendant was her sister, Miss Fannie Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Sniffen sail to-day on the Fuerst Bismarck for Europe. They will live in this city on their return. Mr. Sniffen is a surveyor by profession, and belongs to the New York Athletic Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Seventh Regiment, the Military Club, and the New England Society.

Cropsey—Greason.

Miss Florence Greason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Greason of 288 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and James Church Cropsey were united in marriage last evening in the South Congregational Church, Court and President Streets. The Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman, the pastor, performed the ceremony. The church was elaborately decorated with Easter lilies, palms, and pink and white roses. Miss Helen Greason, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and was the bride's only attendant. The bridegroom was accompanied by William Broadway as best man, and the ushers were De Witt Bagley, Charles Hiscock, Howard Cowperthwait, John Fisher, William Greason, and James Greason, brothers of the bride.

Williams—Burns.

The Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a wedding last evening, the principals being Miss Mamie Burns, daughter of William Burns of 1,464 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Edwin Williams of Brooklyn. The bride was accompanied by her father. Miss Julia Kerrigan was bridesmaid. William A. Burns, Jr., a brother of the bride, was groomsman, and the ushers were Messrs. Harry Donovan, F. Williams, Max Klee, and Joseph L. Kerrigan. Father James J. Woods, assisted by Fathers M. J. Moran, O'Connor, and Mallon, officiated. A reception followed.

Hallen—Rovira.

Miss Emma Theresa Rovira, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Banito Rovira of 1,873 Madison Avenue, was married last evening, in Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, to Louis Helmar Hallen, son of Major Hallen of the Old Guard. The Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgeman, rector of Holy Trinity, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Edith Ashforth of Brooklyn, the maid of honor. Arthur Wood was best man, and the ushers were Joseph Rovira, Elmer Croll, A. B. Todd, Jack Coffin, Charles Stoughton, and George Corey. A reception followed.

Edwards—Strickland.

Miss Ethel Strickland and Clifton V. Edwards were married on Tuesday at 5:30 P. M. at the bride's home, in Washington, D. C., the Rev. Dr. E. D. Huntley officiating. Deitus M. Edwards was best man, Miss Grace Edwards was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Faith Edwards, Miss Anna Strickland, and Miss Mary Stiles. Mr. Edwards is a lawyer of the firm of Edwards & Ryan. He and his bride will live in this city at 204 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on returning from their wedding trip.

Veitch—Vorhees.

The marriage of Miss Helen Louise Vorhees, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vorhees of 172 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Whitney Veitch, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Neis, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, performed the ceremony.

The bride was attended by Miss Sadie Henderson, as maid of honor and Miss Margaret Bach served as a flower girl. The best man was Franklin Jones and the ushers were Chester Franklin and William J. Phillips. A reception followed the ceremony.

Gordon—Davis.

One of the weddings of yesterday was that of Miss J. Estelle Davis, daughter of Mrs. Samuel A. Byers of 104 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, and Joseph Gordon of this city, which took place at the home of the bride's parents.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Delancey Townsend, pastor of All Angels' Church, at 8 o'clock. The bride was unattended. The ushers were L. C. Harper and Arthur J. Murphy of Brooklyn and John Green and John Reid of Manhattan. The bride was given away by her stepfather.

Illium—Stahl.

Miss Rose Stahl and George C. Illium, Jr., were married at 7 P. M. yesterday, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stahl, 1,850 East End Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, officiating. Miss Emma Miller, Miss Matilda Miller, and Miss Katie Illium, sister of the bridegroom, acted as bridesmaids. William Stell was best man. The ushers were Dr. Stell and Henry Stahl, the bride's brother. A small reception followed.

Vanderpoel—Stickler.

Miss Nannie M. Stickler, daughter of J. W. Stickler, and Frank Vanderpoel, Ph. D., were married at 7 o'clock yesterday evening at the home of the bride's father, 153 Centre Street, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Charles Townsend, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles Hall Everest. The house was profusely decorated with flowering flowers, roses, and palms, and the wedding ceremony was followed by a dinner and reception. The bride had no attendants.

Stone—Green.

Miss Mary E. Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Green, and Junius H. Stone were married yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Church, Noroton, Conn., by the Rev. Louis French. A reception was given at Oak Lodge, the home of Mr. Green. The wedding was largely attended. Mr. Stone is President of the Nonpareil Cork Company of this city and Bridgeport, Conn. He resides in this city.

Terry—Fenner.

Seth Sprague Terry, formerly Commissioner of Accounts in this city, and Miss Gertrude Putnam Fenner, a daughter of Dean K. Fenner, formerly of this city, were married yesterday in Trinity Church, Hamilton, Ohio. The Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice.

Too Old for War, He Killed Himself.

NEWTOWN, April 27.—James W. Moore of Corona asphyxiated himself early to-day because he could not go to the front to fight Spain. He was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York National Guard, and served his term, receiving an honorable discharge several years ago. When the war between the United States and Spain broke out, he tried to enlist again in the regiment, but was informed that as he was forty-seven years of age he was two years above the limit placed on recruits and that he was ineligible. This made him despondent, and led to his committing suicide.

Gagged and Bound a Woman.

Mrs. Lizzie Gawits, twenty-two years old, the wife of William Gawits, a salesman, was found gagged and bound in her flat, at 23 Bleecker Street, Williamsburg, at 7 o'clock last evening by a neighbor, Mrs. Saeger. Mrs. Gawits explained her plight by saying that about 6 o'clock in the afternoon a man called on her and represented himself as the agent of the Young Picture Company of Manhattan Borough. After she had refused to give him an order he grabbed her by the throat. They struggled and he forced a gag into her mouth. Then she fell to the floor and became unconscious.

Bicycling and golfing are the two occasions when you young men may dress gorgeously.

So take advantage of it.

Our stock shows we've taken advantage of it—bright and snappy suits; separate breeches; red coats and waistcoats.

Boys.

Our boys' bicycle-golf suits should be called school or knockabout suits; that's what they're used for. Made in patterns you won't find elsewhere.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Sale of
Jackets & Blouses.

Imported silk and peau de soie Jackets and Blouses, handsomely trimmed with chiffon and jet,
$28.50,
value from $45.00 to $75.00.

Tan Covert Coats,
lined throughout with fancy silk,
$10.50, $14.50, $16.50

Handsome Driving Coats,
$26.50,
value $35.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FACTORY INSPECTOR SUED.

Action for $15,000 Begun for Negligence Resulting in Death.

ALBANY, April 27.—Factory Inspector O'Leary was to-day served with papers in and action brought against him as State official for $15,000 damages, for contributory negligence in connection with the death on March 20 last, of John Edward Strauss, employed as engineer in an Elmira cider and feed mill. The Coroner's jury blamed the factory inspector for not having had the machinery properly guarded, according to law. The papers were turned over to the Attorney General. This is the first case of its kind.

BABY BITTEN BY A DOG.

The Child Is Seised from the Arms of Its Mother.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 27.—Mrs. Philomena Serafine, a young Italian woman, was attacked by two savage dogs in Westfield yesterday afternoon while walking along the street with a nine-months-old baby in her arms. One dog seized the child by the clothing and ran across a vacant lot with it.

The screams of Mrs. Serafine brought several men to the rescue, and they gave chase. The animal finally dropped the child some distance away. The infant had been bitten several times. Dr. Kinch was called, and dressed the wounds, which he does not think are serious.

AUTOMATIC COUPLER HEARING.

Many Railroads Plead Poverty Before the State Commission.

ALBANY, April 27.—A hearing was given such companies as have not complied with the automatic-coupler law by the State Railroad Commission to-day under its terms, which calls for the equipment of 10 per cent. of the freight cars in use in this State annually. Fifty per cent. of all the cars should have been so equipped by 1898.

The hearing developed the fact that many of the important roads have fully complied with the law, and fully 40 per cent. of all freight cars owned by roads in this State have been equipped with the automatic brake, the number of cars equipped being sufficient to permit of the operation of such trains by their use on nearly all the roads.

Those present at the hearing included G. F. Brownell for the Erie Road, W. F. Potter of the Long Island, Frank A. Farnham of the New England, Charles N. Chevalier of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, G. Hunter Brown, Jr., of the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut, and Samuel E. Williamson of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis. Many of them pleaded poverty. Probably further time will be extended.

THE MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

Mr. Sage Says There Will Be No Extension While War Lasts.

Russell Sage was asked last evening if the report was true that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Directors had given up for the present all idea of extending their system on account of the effect of war on the money market.

"We are doing nothing at all," said Mr. Sage; "we have taken no action one way or the other, and will not until the rebellion is put down."

"What do you think of the war?"

"I think," said Mr. Sage, "that it is very foolish in Spain to try to fight the United States. Why, if they were to attack New York or Brooklyn, our people would become so enraged they would wipe Spain off the face of the earth. It is strarge to me Spain cannot see that to go to war with the United States means certain defeat for her."

"Are you in favor of the war?"

"Well, I regret that the trouble could not be settled in some other way. I hate to see our country go to war with such a people as those of Spain. They are a lot of cutthroats and I am very sorry that we have to fight such people. But there are many things worse than war, and the rebellion must be put down."

"Will you raise and equip a regiment like some of these other patriotic New Yorkers are doing?"

"No, no," hastily replied Mr. Sage. "I am too old for that. I helped two nephews in this way in 1861 and I looked after those that were left behind. No, I will have to leave the fighting for some of the young men to do now."

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 27.—These bills were signed by Gov. Black to-day:

Senator Lamy—Appropriating $350,000 for the extraordinary repairs of the canals.

Senator E. R. Brown—Amending the railroad law relative to grade crossings so as to make it provide that if it is not practicable to change a crossing within a city from grade or to close and discontinue the same, the opening of an additional crossing for the division of travel going from the grade crossing is permitted.

Senator Cantor—Providing that water rents in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, New York City, levied prior to Jan. 1, 1898, shall be payable to the Receiver of Taxes before June 1, 1898.

Senator McCarren—Legalizing taxes heretofore levied by the Supervisors of Kings County.

Mr. Crabtree—Authorizing New York City to appropriate $10,000 for the relief of indigent sailors and soldiers and the families of those deceased.

Mr. Glaser—Authorizing the local Board of the Borough of Queens, New York City, to provide a tax budget for that borough, as though it were not a part of the greater New York.

Mr. Harburger—Exempting the real estate of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, in New York, from taxations, assessments, and water rates.

E. C. Brennan—Directing the Controller of New York City to pay certain persons employed in the Department of Collection of the late City of Brooklyn during the month of December, 1897.

Prof. Hallmann's Successor.

LA PORTE, Ind., April 27.—Advices have been received here to the effect that Prof. Hallmann of this city, Superintendent of Indian Schools, will be succeeded by Miss Reel of Cheyenne, Wyo. The Indiana delegation is said to favor Miss Reel, whose particular champion is Congressman Landis of Delphi. Influences have been brought by educational organizations throughout the United States to secure the retention of Prof. Hallmann by President McKinley.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Women's Suit Samples.

We're selling more fine Suits for Women this season than ever before, and most of the styles here are not duplicated anywhere else.

To-day's news is of the finding of a lot of beautiful Sample Suits by our suit man.

If you want to know what the garments are worth, see them and make comparisons. With so much exaggeration in newspaper talk, we're satisfied to merely print the news and invite your judgment.

Every one is perfect as to style, fit and finish. Look through the lot and you'll hardly find any two alike. They're made of broadcloths and cheviots, and a few fancy mixtures. Some are handsomely braided, other plain—all the newest shades are included.

The suits are marked from

$13.98 to $40.00,

and there isn't a garment among them which is not one-third to half price.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

S. P. VERON'S MUSICALE.

Mlle. Tareb, Miss Hartman, and Max Karger Assist Him at the Waldorf-Astoria.

S. P. Veron, basso cantante, gave a thoroughly enjoyable musicale at 8:30 P. M. yesterday in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, with the aid of Mlle. Jeanette Tareb, soprano; Miss Josephine Hartman, pianist, and Max Karger, violinist. The patronesses included Mrs. Leopold Bache, Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Miss Rockefeller, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Isaac Stern, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Cyrus Sulzberger, Mrs. John D. Townsend, and Mrs. Henry Villard.

Mr. Veron opened the programme with scena ed aria, from Verdi's "Don Carlo," which was heartily applauded. Mr. Karger then played Wienawski's "Faust" fantasie, Mlle. Tareb sang a scene and arie from Weber's "Freischutz," and Miss Hartman played Schumann's "Warum" and Chopin's Ballade in G minor. Mr. Karger's solo on the G string, selected from Paganini, took especially well.

Mr. Veron's remaining solos were "Die Gruppe aus dem Tartarus," by Schubert; "Sapphische Ode," Brahms; "Aspetto, Aspetto, Stornello," Seismit-Doda; "Die briden Grenadiere," Schumann; Arie Abendstern from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," the Serenata from Gounod's "Faust," and Canzone di Falstaff," Verdi. They were all well received. Mlle. Tareb followed with the Jewel song from Gounod's "Faust," which was rendered with much expression and warmly applauded.

The last number of the programme was one of the most delightful of the evening, Goetze's "Still wie die Nacht," which Mlle. Tareb and Mr. Veron rendered as a duet. Emil K. Stine was the accompanist of the evening.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. William Gilbert Davies of 22 East Forty-fifth Street entertained at dinner last night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley gave a dinner last night at their home, 414 Madison Avenue. They will give another there to-morrow night.

John W. Mackay gave a dinner at the Windsor Hotel last night in honor of his sister-in-law, the Countess Telfener, who arrived on the Teutonic yesterday. Clarence H. Mackay and his fiancée, Miss Katharine A. Duer, were among the guests.

There was a concert to aid the New York Free Kindergarten for Colored Children, in the Chamber Music Hall, Carnegie Building, last night. Booker T. Washington delivered an address, and the artists were: Mrs. A. Purvis MacDonald, pianist; W. F. Craig, violinist; Miss Margaret Scott, soprano; H. T. Burleigh, baritone, and Miss Cora Payne and Miss Maud F. Jasper, elocutionists. Miss Florence T. Ray, Miss Howard, and Mrs. M. A. Shaw were among those interested.

The Authors' Guild met at the Windsor Hotel last night and heard Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Libraries, talk on "Libraries." He explained the plans of the proposed new library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, besides giving its history. Ex-Controller Andrew H. Green and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake were among those present. A musical programme was rendered by Mrs. Theodore Sutro, pianist; Arthur Clayton Brown, baritone; Roland Hall, tenor; Miss H. Hoegsborough, pianist; Mrs. Van Tyne, contralto; Mrs. Roma Hurst, soprano, and Franz Kaltenborn, violinist.

CURED OF THE KLONDIKE FEVER.

Two Bank Clerks Reached Texas, But Are Now Coming Home.

Two young bank clerks are now on their way back to this city after abandoning a plan they had started to carry out of seeking their fortunes in the Klondike. They are Jesse Paull of 39 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, formerly a bookkeeper, and at times receiving teller at the Twelfth Ward Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, and Warner W. Beaver of 433 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, a son of John Beaver, Treasurer of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, who was connected with the National Park Bank, at 214 Broadway, as clerk in the audit department.

Both young men are about twenty-three years old. Beaver married about six months ago. They disappeared on the night of April 9, and it is asserted that a package containing $1,700 disappeared from the bank where Paull worked about the same time.

A short time ago Paull's brother-in-law, cashier of the Twelfth Ward Bank, received a letter from him stating that he and Beaver were in Houston, Texas, and were willing to return home if their families would forgive them. In company with Mr. French, who went after them, they are now on their way. The bank does not intend to prosecute Paull, but both he and Beaver have lost their positions.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Bust of Father Peter John De Smet, the Indian Missionary, Presented.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Chicago Historical Society held a special meeting last night at the clubhouse, 142 Dearborn Avenue, for the purpose of receiving a marble bust of Father Peter John De Smet.

The presentation was made by Fernando Jones. In his remarks Mr. Jones said that the bust was presented to the society to revive the study of his life, as he lived in the capacity of a missionary among the American Indians. President Edwin G. Mason introduced William J. Onahan, who made an address entitled "Father P. J. De Smet, S. J.: His Labors and Services." The bust was purchased for $1,000 from the sculptor Howard Kretchar.

Concert in Aid of Maysville School.

There was a concert last night in the Young Women's Christian Association Building, East Fifteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, to aid the Maysville Educational and Industrial School for Colored Children. Miss Emma J. Wilson founded this school, which is located in a district of extremely poor people. Some of the pupils walk twenty miles a day in order to attend it. The building in use, a small one, only accommodates 152 pupils now, whereas twice that number desire admittance. Miss Wilson wants to put up a $4,000 building in its place, to educate 500 boys and girls. The white and colored people of the district have promised her $1,000 in lumber and labor, and of the remaing $3,000 she has secured $1,200, which, she said, came from a nucleus saved by pennies.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M. Also Flatbush Av. 10:55 A. M., 1, 1:30, 1:54 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. "L."

AMUSEMENTS.

HEALTH EXPOSITION.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,
10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50c.
TO-NIGHT first time the
MICROMOTOSCOPE.
Scores of special features—Army Field Hospital, Bacteriological Station, Man-of-War Sick Bay, Trained Nurses' Exhibit, Model Stable—Live Cattle, Model Poultry House.

Daly's Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. LA POUPÉE. (The Doll Girl.) A comic opera with impossible story by Maurice Ordonneau & Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales's Th., London. Reappearance of Virginia Earl as Allesia. Also James Powers, Jos. Herbert, Frank Celli, Frank Rushworth, & Herbert Gresham. Children Half Price to all Matinées. In Preparation: THE CIRCUS GIRL.

AMERICAN 8th Av. and 42d St. Tel. 3147-38. EVE. 8:15. MAT. WED. & SAT. 2. 100 ARTISTS IN 5TH GLORIOUS MONTH CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY. CARMEN. 150TH TIME MON., MAY 2D. SOUVENIRS. ENTIRE 25c., 50c., 75c. BOXES $3, $4, $5. HOUSE SAT. MAT. 25c., 50c. May 2—THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY EVE., MAY 1st. "IN A PERSIAN GARDEN" With the American Symphony Orchestra (50) and the original cast. Victor Harris.....Conductor.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. The Biograph, with magnificent War Views. Johnstone Bennett, George W. Leslie, Four Cohans, Mark Murphy, Hayes and Lytton, Fred Valmore, Willett and Thorne. 30 others.

LYCEUM Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Begins 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., 2:15. A brilliant success."—World. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in the new play by Clyde Fitch. THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. Last Days PASSION PLAY. Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9. New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. MRS. FISKE. IN—"LOVE FINDS THE WAY." AND—"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA."

14TH ST. THEATRE, n'r 6th Av. Good seats, 50c. "REMEMBER THE MAINE." THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play, THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN. War bulletins read from stage between acts.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA. BIGGER HIT THAN EVER.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2. LAST WEEK LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Bulletins read from the stage. Next Week—Henry Miller in "The Master."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night and Sat. Mat., last times Sorma in "The Sunken Bell"; Fri. and Sat. Ev'gs, 1st time, "Koenigskinder," "Children of the King," with Agnes Sorma and Rudolf Christians.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE. BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Jennie Yeamans and New Features.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st. WM. H. CRANE, His Honor THE MAYOR. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. Last 4 Performances of Robin Hood! THE BOSTONIANS. NEXT MONDAY THE SERENADE.

KNICKERBOCKER, BROADWAY & 38TH. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA BRIDE ELECT

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Presents a New Play, THE FIRST VIOLIN

COLUMBUS Columbus Theatre Stock Company in ROSEDALE. PRICES ALWAYS 25c. and 50c. Next Week—The Crust of Society.

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 8d ST. Eve., 8:30; Mat. Sat. WAY DOWN EAST

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK THE WHITE HEATHER. Last Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

CASINO! Sat. Mat. THE BRILLIANT REVIVAL THE LADY SLAVEY! Its Greatest Success. Favorite

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last W'k of MONTE CARLO. Sat. next, 30th & Last well Perf. Souvenir May 2d—A new comic opera, "KOREANS."

OLYMPIA. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c. Last W'k of Primrose & West's Big Min. Jubilee

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission 50c. MATINEE SATURDAY. 4th week "An Baln," introducing Ritchie. And 10 New Foreign Vaudeville.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. 2:15. RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS IN THE WEDDING DAY. Regular

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinee Sol. Smith Russell "Her Own